The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Final Adjournment Resolution Pushed Through the Senate.

Civil Rights and Revenue Reform Bills Defeated.

Passage of the Pension and General Civil Appropriation Bills in the House.

Motions to Reduce the Clerical Force in Offices of Revenue Assessors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

...Jan. 26.—By prearrangement the ...journment resolution was pushed ... the Senate to-day, and the amend... there should be no adjournment till a ... bill to revise the tariff had been ... voted down, the only Republicans ... their favor being Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, and Trumbull.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

... the Apportionment bill was fixed ... The indications are strong that ... House bill or something very nearly ... be finally agreed upon.

PENSIONS.

...ing hour in the House was chiefly oc... reports from the Committee on Pen... Peck, of Ohio, from that Committee, ... a bill to add a certain name to the ...lls. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, called Mr. ...ention to the fact that a bill had been ... the last Congress giving the same per... ...sion. Peck guessed not. Mr. Kerr ... the laws of that Congress, and read one ... word for word like Peck's, when the ...drew it. The Commissioner of Pensions ... that the bill the House passed ...taining a provision for paying pen... ... the date when the disability oc... ...curred will require $15,000,000 to meet ... which will arise.

OFFICE HOLDERS FOR DELEGATES.

...Pitton, in the Baltimore American, a ... the National Committee, and confiden... ... of the President, has an editorial this ... warmly commending the Connecticut ... in selecting almost all the delegates ... State Convention outside the ranks of ...holders.

POSTAL CONTRACT.

...the Committee on Commerce and the ... on Postoffices to-day heard the pro... ...s of the Cunard & Williams and Guion ...steamers regarding the transportation of ...ails, and unanimously decided to give the ... to the Williams & Guion, the American ... Cunards argued chiefly from the fact ... time of their steamers is twenty ... less than the other line. ...American firm promised Mr. Lynch ... the material for ship building and ... should be admitted free, they would transfer their yards and repair shops to ... and build their vessels here.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

...in adopting the amendments of the ... Committee has put an effective ... the great extravagance in printing ... by the department of the Government. ...Heretofore there has practically been ... and last year the amount of such print... ...nearly a million of dollars. Hereafter ... must submit regular estimates, ... Public Printer will not be allowed to ex... ... amount appropriated for each depart... This is the first practical reform in the ... reducing the immense volume of pub...

BULLOCK'S BONDS.

...tary of War to-day sent to the House ... General Howard, showing that he ... with the Secretary's direction to ... Bullock's bonds into currency, and ac... ... the accrued interest to the Treasury. ... to Howard's letter, Bullock had re... ... from the coupons. The communica... ...ferred to the Military Committee, ... matter in its charge for report.

[To the Associated Press.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

...TON, Jan. 26.—The Commissioner of ... Revenue has given instructions to ... throughout the country to cause a ... to the lowest practicable standard of ... in the offices of Assessors.

NOMINATION.

...President sent the following nomination to ... to-day: William Y. Gilmore, Receiver ... Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio.

POSTAL CONTRACT.

...Committees on Commerce and on Post ... and Post Roads of both the House and ... to-day authorized the Postmaster Gen... ... contract with the Williams and Guion ... carrying the Wednesday European mail ... terms now fixed by law. The com... ... were influenced in their decision ... statements that when the Cunard ... demanded increased compensation. A year ... Williams Company took the contract at ... rates offered by the Government, and ... three fifths of the stock of the Williams and ... lines is owned by Americans, while the ... Company entirely is English. ... Cunard Steamship Line has offered to ... the Wednesday's European mail free of ..., thus enabling the Postmaster General to ... the rate of postage to 4 cents.

CONFIRMED.

...only confirmation made by the Senate was ... of James Legate, to be Governor of Wash... Territory.

NATIONAL LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

... Pratt, Chairman of the Executive Com... ... of the National Labor Reform Party, after ...dering the mooted question of postpone... ... of the Convention which is to meet in ...bus, O., on the 21st of February next, finds ... not the right to postpone the meeting, ... the Convention will be held on the day ...

PORTER AND BABCOCK.

...al Porter and Babcock ask to be sum... ... as witnesses before the Congressional ...ittee, of investigation of the New York ...om House frauds.

MINT EXAMINATION.

...Commissioners are appointed to attend ... annual Assay at Philadelphia Mint.

NEW ORLEANS OFFICERS.

...spatches from General Emory, at New Or... ..., announce that nearly all the members of ...gislature took their seats at the State ... yesterday.

THE LEATHER INTEREST.

...Committee on Ways and Means to-day ... the delegation from the Southern States ...enting the leather interest. The delegation ...opposed to the reduction or abolition ... present duty on leather. It is against ... European labor that they want to be pro...

SCHURZ.

...w YORK, Jan. 26.—A Washington telegram ... Herald says that Senator Schurz asserts ... will bolt if Grant is renominated. He ex... ...self as confident that Grant will not ...minated.

A NEW INDIAN RESERVATION.

...is reported that the project to sell a part of ... to the Federal Government for an Indian ... will be introduced in the House on ...day, under the title of cession of a plat of ... large as New York State, about half of ... comprises Staked Plains, at the rate of 50c ... The plains are commonly known as ... desert.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the credentials of Sen... elect Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The resolution for final adjournment was taken ...

The pending amendment then was Mr. Sumner's, ... that no adjournment shall take place ... after the passage of a Supplementary Civil ... bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the amend... by adding, "Nor until the Senate shall have ... to a vote upon the bill from the House of ...sentatives to repeal the duty on coal."

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr Morton his reason for ... the adjournment resolution.

Mr. MORTON did not wish to discuss the ques..., but said he hoped Mr. Sumner would not at... ... to prevent final action upon it by interpos... ... amendments of this character. "I am for ... Civil Rights bill, as he knows, but if we can... pass it by the 29th of May, we cannot pass it ... all. I am opposed to saying that we shall ... leave until we do pass it."

Mr Morton continued: "I believe that we can ... the business by the 29th of May. If we ... the time we can work up to it, but if we do ... shall continue to waste time, as we have ... already this session. I do not think it neces... to debate this resolution further, as the will ... the Senate in regard to it has been repeatedly ..."

Mr. SUMNER: Mr. President, I am glad that ... Senator has expressed himself. You have ...d him, and now you shall hear the answer, ... I know that neither the Senator himself, nor ... other Senator, can answer the answer that I ... now make to his remarks. I ... before me the Globe of May ..., when there was a resolution ... us to adjourn sine die on the 4th of July. ... you, sir, that resolution was discussed not ... the 29th of January, as this is, but on the ... of May, and how was it encountered by my ... from Indiana? Why, sir, he pleaded ... with his accustomed eloquence, because ... would not do justice to the tariff, the very ... that is now presented by the Senator ... Illinois (Mr. Trumbull). That subject is ... before us. It is urgent, it is practical; and ... Senator now proposes to cut off an opportunity ... the full discussion of ... in which on former ... invoked.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont). Does not the Sena... from Massachusetts know that since, that ... the tariff has been acted upon? Have we ... reduced the tariff largely?

Mr. TRUMBULL. The revenue was larger ... year than it ever was before.

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator from Vermont will ... answered by the Senator from In...

Mr. Sumner ... read from Mr. Mor... ... the same effect until the expira... ...

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL ... called for the regular or... ... Apportionment bill.

... I move to suspend the regular order, and all other business, for the purpose of proceeding with this resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL then addressed the Senate on the Apportionment bill, and explained the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the table and accompanying report. He said that the only States losing members, either under the House bill or the substitute reported by the Committee, were Vermont and New Hampshire, which would each lose one.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the House bill as near perfection as possible, and said the House should be left to regulate everything pertaining to its own organization. He favored the House bill, also, for the practical reason relating to his own State. The Senate of Ohio was composed of eighteen Republicans and eighteen Democrats, which would make it difficult to secure an immediate apportionment, and the probable result of the passage of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee would be that Ohio would have no Representatives in the next Congress. The House bill, however, would let the old apportionment stand until a new one should be made, and there would, therefore, be no difficulty under it.

Mr. MORTON favored a House of at least 300 members. He also favored the House bill as fairer than the Senate substitute, and said that the latter went out of its way to make an unfair discrimination against the Republican party. He had made a calculation, assuming that the Republicans would be sure to carry certain States at the next election, which showed that the adoption of the Senate substitute, instead of the House bill, would cause a loss to the Republican party of twenty-two Electoral votes and twenty-two members of the House. The States assumed as certain to go Republican were New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Kansas. Of course, if the House bill was not a fair one, he could not ask the Senate to support it, no matter how advantageous it might be to the predominant party; but it was really more fair and just, in every principle, than the Senate amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON said he wished to see the members of the House increased to 300, and if the House bill could be amended in that particular, he would prefer it to the Senate amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said that, while the House bill was more favorable to his own State than the Senate substitute, he was convinced that the latter was a fairer bill, and more in accordance with the Constitution. As to his colleague (Mr. Sherman's) apprehensions, that if the Senate bill was adopted, the State might be left without representation in the next Congress, he did not think them well founded. On the contrary, he believed that the tie in the Ohio Senate, far from preventing the passage of a bill redistricting the State, would have the effect of securing the passage of a fair bill, and save the State from being gerrymandered. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had presented a very alarming calculation as to the effect upon the interests of the dominant party of the passage of the Senate bill, but he (Mr. Thurman) could set the Senator's mind at ease by the assurance that if the States which he assumed as sure for the Republican party, should vote as he assumed they would, then no apportionment could be made that would defeat the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and if they should not so vote then the calculation would be valueless.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the substitute so as to make the whole number of members 300. Lost—16 to 31.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which provides that no new States shall be admitted until they have a certain population.

The bill was made the regular order for Monday. The vote to be taken at 4 o'clock.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORTON then again called up the resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it, and argued against any adjournment until the necessary laws should have been passed for the protection of the colored people.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment, providing that Congress should not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal, was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 27.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment, providing that there should be no final adjournment till after the passage of laws for a reduction of tariff and internal taxation, and said: "I think it must have become evident by this time that there is absolutely no reason for an early adjournment. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) has been convicted out of his own mouth. He has shown that it is impolitic, that it is improper, that, taking the general interests of the country into consideration, it is unpatriotic to provide at so early a period in the session for an adjournment, when there are great and weighty subjects before us for consideration; when not a single measure of legislation has been disposed of, when we are at sea with regard to all the great questions that are to be dealt with by this body. He says that it is not a political trick that he is contemplating. If it is not, then I would like to know what it is.

Mr. MORTON declined to make any reply to the insinuations of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SCHURZ. I wish to say to the Senator that if there was any insinuation made it was made by himself. It was not I that first spoke of political tricks.

Mr. MORTON. I have not used the word, sir.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no feeling whatever on this subject. His only desire was that Congress should not adjourn without having done the business required of it. There were several great questions which the people expected to receive attention at this session, and one of them was the question of reduction of the tariff and revenue. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) had told the Senate that the revenue had been reduced, but this was a mistake. The tariff upon certain articles imported from other countries had been reduced. That did not uniformly or necessarily lead to a reduction of the revenue. One of the great objections to the present tariff was that the duties were imposed not for revenue but for other purposes, and it often happened that a reduction of duty on certain articles increased the revenue derived from them, owing to increased importations.

A Senator. That is against free trade.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I have nothing to say about that. I have heard no defence of free trade in this body. I have heard some Senators announcing themselves in favor of changing from protective to revenue tariff, but that does not imply that we are going to adopt free trade. I understand that the estimates for the present year will show that our revenue from duties will be the largest ever collected in the history of the Government; that it will probably amount to $225,000,000 for the present fiscal year—many millions more than was ever collected, in any previous year, of the people of this country. Now, I think the people expect some action on this subject. The internal revenue system also needs simplifying. We ought to pass some law in relation to the financial condition of the country, and in relation to our bonded debt. I am not, and have not for years been satisfied with the way the finance of the country has been managed. As long ago as three years I tried to devise some means by which we could get the vast amount of gold hoarded up in the Treasury out of the Treasury. It seemed to me unwise to have lying idle there $100,000,000, when we were owing $200,000,000, and paying interest upon it, and we came very near passing a bill compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to disgorge that gold, and let it go out among the people, and be used to wipe out a portion of the debt on which we are paying interest. We would have saved more than $20,000,000 in gold to this country if that money had been so used instead of lying idle during the last year. Now I am in favor of the early adjournment. I will come here and labor day after day with the Senator (Mr. Morton) upon the measures upon which we are called to act, and when we have disposed of them, one way or the other, I will be ready to adjourn. But it seems to me to be impolitic and improper to tie our hands by passing this resolution at this time.

Mr. THURMAN said if the majority were determined to pass the resolution he saw no object in prolonging the discussion, and to test the question he moved to lay it on the table. Lost—yeas, 16, nays, 32—Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Sherman, Sprague and Trumbull, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CONKLING. "Question! Question!"

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Schurz's amendment in reference to the tariff and internal taxation.

Mr. CONKLING. Does anybody want the yeas and nays on that?

Mr. SUMNER. I do.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 21; nays, 26.

Mr. CONKLING. "Question on the resolution."

The PRESIDENT pro tem. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), providing for no adjournment until after the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr SUMNER alone voted aye. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment that there shall be no adjournment until after legislation to promote a return to specie payment. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING. "Question! Question!"

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

Resolved, &c., That in closing the issues of rebellion and securing reconciliation among the people of the United States, justice should precede generosity. That we should be just to our colored fellow citizens, always faithful to the Republic, and now suffering under disabilities, before we are generous to rebels. That in the removal of disabilities we should begin with our colored fellow-citizens; but since the removal of disabilities is now pressed, it is essential that justice to our colored fellow citizens should accompany this generosity, so that equal rights of our colored fellow-citizens shall not be postponed to the amnesty of rebels, but that the two shall go together.

Resolved, That Congress will take no step towards a final adjournment until the issues of the rebellion are closed, and reconciliation secured, so far as the same can be done by act of Congress.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. President, that is a very important and solemn amendment, and as we ought not to vote upon it without great deliberation, I rise to inquire whether it would be in order to sing "Old Hundred" before we vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) had better lead off. Sir, I do not believe that the rights of the colored people of this country ought to be trifled with in this chamber. There is a time that they can sing at the ballot box.

Mr. CARPENTER. They can't sing until after the 29th of May. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER. I do know that. I plead for the absent, the disabled, the insulted. I am alone. I hope I shall not always be so, but I have been alone in other days. I make this sincere effort to press upon the Senate its duty. I could not do otherwise without feeling that I had neglected a duty.

Mr. CONKLING. "Question."

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 4, only Messrs. Rice Spencer, Sumner, and Tipton voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CONKLING. "Question on the resolution."

The resolution, unamended, was then passed by a vote of 36 to 17, Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Sprague, and Schurz being the only Republicans who voted against it.

Mr. RAMSEY moved that when the Senate adjourns it adjourn till Monday. Adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions were referred. The Senate bill authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks was concurred in.

PENSION BILLS.

A large number of Pension bills were passed. One of them was reconsidered on motion of Mr. COX, and the proposed pensioner, Adam Carroll, was denounced by Mr. CROSSLAND as "a robber, cut throat, and thief, who had hung around the skirts of the Union army." After that denunciation, the bill was recommitted.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a proviso was added to the item which appropriates $400,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, directing that no part of the amount should be paid on any judgment rendered in favor of George Charpentier growing out of any service rendered in carrying the mails.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the last section of the bill was stricken out, which directs that no claim shall be considered or paid by the Government, unless filed within seven years from the time the claim occurred.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment looking to a restriction on public printing, and said that last year the quantity of printing done at the Public Printing Office would, if put into books, have made a library of over 20,000 volumes of 500 pages each. He held up and exhibited volume three of "Geological Explorations of the Fortieth Parallel, by Clarence King." He described it as a large quarto volume, printed on luxurious, tinted paper of the most expensive kind. There were five more volumes to come, filled with the most expensive engravings, and whole atlases. They would cost at least $25 a volume, and be understood that the total cost of the book would not be less than $200,000.

Mr. SARGENT followed in the same line of argument, and said that the drawings of machinery of mines, tunnels, etc., with which the volumes were filled, were not made by Clarence King, or any of his assistants, who had never visited the places, but they were supplied by persons interested in the Sutro Tunnel, Comstock Lode, etc.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House. The total sum appropriated by it is about seventeen millions.

The Committee then took up the Pension Appropriation bill, appropriating $30,480,000, and disposed of it.

The Committee then rose and reported both bills to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD called for a yea and nay vote on Mr. Maynard's amendment, striking out the section which establishes State limitation against the Government.

The House refused the yeas and nays, and the section was struck out.

Both appropriation bills were then passed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the reindenture or re-enslavement of Chinamen in Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only, no business to be transacted, and, as suggested by Mr. Cox, not more than five members to be present.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of George Botts, the Murderer of Pet Halstead, at Newark, N. J.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Accounts of the last hours and execution of George Botts differ materially, but the details, as clear and direct as any, are thus given:

About 5 this morning Botts awoke, and immediately got up. He asked Leighton to get him some water to wash himself, and, while it was being prepared, engaged in earnest prayer with Mr. Flavelet, who remained by his bedside during the entire night. When the water was brought he washed himself thoroughly, remarking to Leighton that it was only right and proper that he should prepare decently for death. When his ablutions were concluded, he dressed himself in a blue check shirt and a pair of shepherd plaid pants which he has worn since his incarceration. He put on no collar, but tied a black silk handkerchief around his neck.

Thus attired, he sat down on his bed and conversed with Leighton, praying fervently at intervals with Flavelet. He gave Leighton a number of coins which he had, to keep, he said, as mementoes of him. He solemnly told a counterfeiter that his fate ought to be a warning to him.

At 9 o'clock his brother John entered the jail, and went immediately to the condemned man's cell. Shortly after his arrival Botts said that he would take some breakfast, and accordingly some veal cutlets, tea, and toast were brought to him. He ate a hearty breakfast, and assisted Leighton in handing out the dishes from the cell. Shortly after this the Rev. Siegfried arrived, accompanied by the Rev. Week, Chaplain of the prison. Religious exercises were at once commenced, in which the wretched man joined with a fervor amounting almost to enthusiasm. From this time until almost the hour for execution Botts was entirely given up to the consolations of religion.

Late last night an order was issued by Sheriff Peckwell that no one, not even those who had passes, were to be admitted to the jail until 10 o'clock this morning. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble, and increased up to ten, when about ten thousand persons were present. The police rigidly carried out the orders, and no one was admitted. At 10 the Sheriff arrived, accompanied by Deputy Davis and the Under Sheriffs, with their black staffs of office. They were followed by Jersey freedmen to the number of about one hundred and fifty. The crowd, with the representatives of the press, were immediately admitted. The police proved sufficient to keep order in the crowd during the entire proceedings. A rope was drawn in the hallway, from the prisoner's cell to the side of the gallows. Inside this were the Deputy Sheriffs, the remainder of the crowd being kept outside. The prisoners on the ground tier were removed to the second and third tiers, on which were provided seats for the representatives of the press.

The Sheriff and the officers again tested the strength of the rope and the pulleys. The clanking could be easily heard by Botts in his cell. Shortly after the crowd entered the prison. A hymn was sung by the clergyman in the condemned cell, in which Botts joined. His voice could be easily distinguished above the others.

The Sheriff appeared to be very much excited. He lighted a cigar and then threw it away, and walked about the corridor uneasily. Meantime the devotions were continued in the condemned cell without interruption.

At twenty-four minutes past 11 o'clock Sheriff Peckwell took off his overcoat, and handed it to one of the reporters. He and Mr. Davis then proceeded to the condemned cell. The Sheriff shook hands with Botts, but did not speak. The latter was standing up when he entered, and merely said "I am ready." He then fervently embraced his brother John, and the two clergymen. He shook hands warmly with his fellow prisoner Leighton, who stood by the door of the condemned cell to keep the crowd back. The cell itself was curtained off from the observation of lookers-on. In a few minutes the mournful procession started from the cell. Botts walked firmly between Sheriff Peckwell and Deputy Sheriff Alares. His arms were pinioned with hamper cord, and his legs loosely bound. The Sheriff was pale as death. As Botts passed through the door of his cell, he lifted his eyes uneasily towards the cross beam of the gallows, but never afterwards looked up. He stood firmly under the gallows while the Sheriff was tightening the noose, which was hanging around his neck. While he was doing this the Sheriff said: "George Botts, the time has now come for the execution of the law." At thirty-one minutes past 11 Under Sheriff Davis commenced to read the death warrant. He read it slowly, and with evident nervousness. When it was done, Botts, in a low voice, called Rev. Siegfried to his side, and whispered a few words in his ear. The reverend gentleman then stepped in front of the dying man, and said:

"On the part of George Botts, I thank the officers of the prison, the fellow prisoners, and all who were kind to him during his confinement. He forgives all his enemies, and he dies in the Lord Jesus Christ."

When the minister ceased speaking the Sheriff quickly stepped behind a black screen at the side of the scaffold, having first drawn a black cap over Botts' face. A second more, and with a thud, a weight beneath the floor descended, and Botts was dangling in the air.

Up to the last moment he held his hand in that of Mr. Week, the Prison Chaplain. The weight fell at precisely 30 minutes past 11. At 11:33 his pulse stood at 52; at 11:34, 70; at 11:35, 108; at 11:36, 110; at 11:37, 92; at 11:38 no pulsation. At 11:41 a slight return of the pulse was felt. At 11:43 he was declared dead,—thirteen minutes from the time of execution. After hanging five minutes, there was a muscular twitching of the body. Altogether Botts appeared to die very easily, considering his size and vitality.

The body was allowed to hang for a little over half an hour, and was then placed in a walnut coffin, which was hidden from sight in one of the passages of the prison. A jury was empanelled on the spot, and a formal inquest held.

This evening the family of deceased will remove the body to their own burial place.

Botts was six feet three high, and very powerfully made. There was not the slightest appearance of bravado on his part. Among the crowd who witnessed the execution was a little boy about ten years old.

Botts received a most pathetic and forgiving letter from his mother to-day.

The execution caused the greatest excitement throughout Newark. As Botts was swung in the air, Leighton, his fellow prisoner, was heard to say, "There goes an innocent man."

Oliver Halsted, the son of the murdered man, was among the crowd who witnessed the execution.

INDIANA.

Over-Issue of Stock by the Indianapolis Water Works Company—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—W. C. Smith, late Clerk of the Courts of this county, has commenced a suit against ex-Senator Hendricks and the other officers and Directors of the Holly Water Works Company, at this place, for selling him what is alleged to have been an over-issue of stock. It is said that facts will be developed in the trial showing that the Directors of the Company have feathered their nests, and that the stockholders have been badly swindled.

The Robinson Machine Works at Richmond, Ind., has been incorporated as a joint stock company with a capital of $150,000.

Of the Republican County Conventions held so far, all have refused to instruct their delegates to the State Convention for the various offices, except when the counties themselves intend to present candidates.

The Water Tax Question in Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Next Tuesday is the day set apart for voting on the water works for this city. The laboring classes and those owning small property are strongly opposed to the project. Heavy taxpayers, with few exceptions, are anxious to secure works that will insure safety to their property in case of fire. The city is now protected against fire by large cisterns located at different points, but they are not reliable, and the city would be at the entire mercy of a large conflagration. The Gazette is strongly in favor of the movement, and the Sentinel equally as strongly opposed. The estimated cost of the works, with twenty miles of pipe, is $600,000.

FOREIGN.

Great Loss of Life by a Steamship Disaster on the South American Coast.

Renewal of Political Agitation in the Spanish Capital.

Troops Under Arms to Prevent an Actual Outbreak.

Bonapartist Agents Acting in the French Army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Prince of Wales was out yesterday and walked a quarter of a mile.

Gladstone and Disraeli have sent circulars to their supporters in Parliament begging them to be present at the opening on the 6th prox., as the important business of election of Speaker will demand their attention.

Granville refused to see a deputation of Republicans, who wished to urge the British Government to use its influence to procure the substitution of civil for military courts in the trial of the Paris Communists.

Five persons were drowned in Blackwood colliery yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Arrived, White Star steamer Oceanic, 8 days and 23 hours from New York. The Algeria and Russia have also arrived.

LONDON, Jan. 26—Mr. Olway, M. P. for Chatham, addressed his constituents to-night, upon political affairs. He expressed the opinion that the state of Europe was pregnant with complications which might lead to war. He also discussed, at great length, the Alabama question, and in the course of his remarks said that if the claim of the United States was granted, war between England and that country would become a necessity. He added that the blunder of the English Government might become the cause of future discussion at home, and deprecated the honors which have been conferred upon the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is announced from Bristol that the Brazilian Government has forwarded a request to the Messrs. Kitts, emigration agents at that port, asking them to send an agent to Rio Janeiro authorized to close contract for the colonization of Southern Brazil, where emigrants are to be permitted to select their own lands. It is proposed to send forward 10,000 emigrants annually from Bristol.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A London despatch says that Thiers, in endeavoring to secure the complete evacuation of France by the Germans, Bismark has assented to the withdrawal on the condition that three milliards of francs be paid earlier than was previously agreed upon. This announcement stimulates the tobacco monopoly project. During the recent crisis, Thiers said to General Cessey that if Napoleon had fifty millions of francs he would be in power within fifteen days.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Court of Appeals has sentenced Victor Place, late French Consul General at New York, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs.

All places of business will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris.

Bonapartist agents are very active in the army. They are distributing pamphlets urging the restoration of the Empire as the ending of all the woes of France. Copies have been found in the barracks and seized by the police.

A new National Federation on a Communist basis is organizing in Paris.

A protest against the pending Education bill signed by 31 Bishops has been sent to the Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Assembly to-day by a vote of 406 against 260 adopted the first clause of the merchant navy bill establishing an additional tax of 75 centimes per hundred kilogrammes upon goods imported in foreign bottoms from ports in Europe and upon the Mediterranean of 1 franc 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes from ports between the Mediterranean and this side of Cape Horn, and the Cape of Good Hope, and of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes from ports beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Committee of the Assembly having charge of the initiation of measures, has elected as its president M. Drolain, an avowed enemy of the English Commercial Treaty.

Some sixty deputies to the Assembly from the Eastern Department have bestowed their patronage upon the national subscription for the payment of the German indemnity. The contributions for this patriotic object are expanding rapidly. Among the many subscriptions reported is one of 150,000 francs from the city of Nancy.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil leave Paris on the 30th inst.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A London despatch says, In the Spanish Cortes Diaz Quintera said it was quite time to cede Cuba to the United States. He was howled down by the whole house.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—A stormy scene followed the publication of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The house seemed to be taken by surprise, and members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the Ministry. One deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades!" The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end.

It appears that Amadeus finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry tendered by Senor Sagasta, and the decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the Deputies, and demand the retirement of the present Government. The King is urged to accept their resignations, and immediately form a new Cabinet. The agitation is very great in this city. Disturbances are feared, and troops are under arms.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18.—No hopes of an early peace are entertained. The Government has collected an advance on the taxes of the present year in the capital, and are now seeking to contract a loan.

A change in the Cabinet is again rumored. M. Ignacio Marisal is mentioned as Minister to Washington.

General Noxi is between Zacatecas and Durango, with 4,000 or 5,000 men.

General Corona has sent forces from Guadalajara to unite with the reserves in Zacatecas. If General Noxi is defeated Zacatecas will fall, and San Luis Potosi will become the next point of interest.

A railroad train at Puebla was attacked by robbers, and the engineer and fireman of the train, and seven of the passengers, including a girl seven years of age, were killed.

Captain Antonio Leoni, formerly a Garibaldist, and at one time serving in the United States army, is dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Private advices from London report the burning of the steamer America in the Rio de la Plata, Dec. 22. The losses are not stated. The America was a Boston built steamer, which plied between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

LISBON, Jan. 26.—The mail steamer Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings news of a terrible steamship disaster. The steamer America, plying between Rio and Montevideo, while on a trip from the latter port on the night of Dec. 22, took fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom 87 lost their lives, being either burned to death or drowned.

The Empress Dowager of Brazil has freed all her personal slaves.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial, is *enceinte*.

OHIO.

A Cincinnati Preacher Confesses to the Purloining of Books from a Public Library—A Destructive Fire—A Ducal Invitation Defeated in the Cincinnati Council.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—Stephen Morgan, a young Baptist minister who has been about five months preaching to a congregation in Cheviot suburb, this city, was to-day arrested by a detective for stealing books from the Theological and Religious Department of the Cincinnati Public Library. The books generally in the library are not accessible to visitors, but this department, little frequented by any save those prosecuting theological studies is open; persons being permitted to enter to take down books. Books have been disappearing for six weeks. Two days ago a copy of Newman Hall's sermons were missing under circumstances calculated to fasten suspicion on this man, and led to his arrest. As soon as he was apprehended he at once confessed to the crime, saying he needed the books and had not the means to buy. He was lodged in the Station House, where he now lies. He was unordained, and came from Wales two years ago. Seventeen volumes of various theological works belonging to the Library were recovered. The cards indicating their ownership generally having been removed or covered with other cards.

The candy manufactory of M. Nathan & Co., West Second street, burned this evening at 8 o'clock. The stock was almost totally destroyed. The proprietors estimate their loss in stock at about $6,000; machinery, $10,000 to $15,000. Well insured. The building was owned by Joseph C. Butler, and damaged about $10,000.

In the Board of Aldermen to-day, Hon. Josiah Kiet introduced a resolution authorizing Mayor Davis to invite the Grand Duke Alexis to visit Cincinnati, and extend to him the city's hospitality. The vote stood—yeas, 12; nays, 10, but the affirmative vote not being constitutional, the majority resolution was defeated. The Germans voted almost solidly against it.

Cook and Boswell, on trial for some days at Troy, Ohio, for arson, were found guilty to-day.

Railroad Items.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 26.—The Arkansas & Texas Railroad was organized here to-day. Sam Tate, of Memphis, was made President, and R. D. Williams, of Little Rock, Secretary and Treasurer. If supported by the people they declare their purpose to build the road as speedily as possible from Duval's Bluff via Pine Bluffs, and Camden, to Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas. This is considered one of the most important railroad movements yet started in the South.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—Another railroad is contemplated to be built between this city and Cannelton, thence to Grafton, Alton, and East St. Louis.

POLITICAL.

The Jefferson City Platform Discussed by Missouri Papers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The action of Wednesday's State Mass Convention of the so-called "Liberal Republicans" of this State, who are under the leadership of Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, has caused much feeling and excitement in political circles here. The meeting boldly took the initiatory step to unite with the Democrats, in opposition to the National Republican party and the re-election of Grant.

This morning's St. Louis *Democrat* (Republican organ) says editorially, referring to the liberal Republicans: "They have pronounced their own condemnation, and blundered into a confession of the badness of their cause by bolting the National Convention in advance. What right have they to assume that the Republican masses, in whose patriotism they have professed to confide, will not do their duty as citizens? What grounds are there to assume, five months beforehand, that the people represented in the Convention in 1868 and who have since repeatedly ratified their National and State Conventions at the polls, from one end of the land to the other, are so imbecile or so dishonest that they will be overridden or bribed in their Conventions this year? This, and only this, is the impudent assumption on which men, hypocritically calling themselves Republicans, have gathered in a mass meeting and appointed another mass meeting to name a Presidential candidate. They set out with a foul libel upon the Republican voters of the country, and that based upon no action they have done, but upon the action it is anticipated they will take half a year hence.

"The game is too plain. It is a bold but weak break for the Presidency through the Democratic party. The transparency of the trick spoils it. Its indecent haste betrays its nakedness to every honest Republican. The Democrats will tauntingly demand of these bummers, where are your voters? You said you had at least 4,000 of them in Missouri, yet you fail even to show a Delegate Convention, and resort to the shystering use of elaborating a mass meeting."

The *Republican* (Democratic) says: "The Missouri Liberals opened the Presidential campaign on Wednesday with a shout and a charge. They do not go back nor stand still. They move straight upon the enemy's works. The Convention was respectable in numbers and intelligence. Had it been only half as large as it was, it would still have been sufficient for the movement. It represents one of those aggressive revolts that challenge popular admiration, and gather strength as they go. The men who took part in it did not counsel with their fears. They did not wait for some covert act as a pretext to bolt from the regular party. They did not wait even for the full promise of that auxiliary support from the Democracy which the success of their revolt demands. They have entered the field and raised the standard without such a promise, and, in doing so, they give better proofs of their sincerity and determination than any amount of rigidly drawn compacts and stipulations could furnish. No concessions or change of policy on the part of the President and his Administration,—not even the nomination at the Philadelphia Convention,—can heal the breach in the National party which the Missouri Liberals have precipitated; for between the men who adopted the new platform at Jefferson City, on Wednesday, and the dominant party at Washington, reconcilement is as impossible as between the dominant party and the Democracy. The Democracy and the Missouri Liberals can easily agree, but the Liberals and the Radicals, never. The Democracy have asked for some substantial sign of Republican dissatisfaction as a reason for Democratic abstention from a Presidential movement. The Missouri Liberals have given it by a step which throws them on the patriotism and generosity of their proposed allies. It remains with the Democracy to say whether these friendly insurgents shall triumph or be sacrificed. But in deciding that question, the Democracy will be deciding whether Grant or some Liberal Republican shall be the next President of the United States."

In another editorial, referring to the Convention, the *Democrat* says: "These Democrats and renegades profess to speak for the Liberal Republican masses of Missouri. They pretend that these masses are a distinct organization represented by a State Committee. This pretense is their main capital. It is also an arrant and a notorious lie. Every interest impelled them to attempt a delegate convention if they dared. They dared not call upon the people to meet in their primaries and choose delegates to a convention to create a separate national party. Well they knew that such a course must overwhelm them with conspicuous defeat. Any Convention of Republicans, so-called, would have passed ringing resolutions branding as infamous the scheme of these plotters to betray their country for their profit; therefore, they shrewdly refrained from giving to the Liberal masses, whom they assume to speak for, any opportunity whatever of passing upon their programme. So far did they carry this, that they allowed no dissenter from their programme a voice in their meeting. We are thankful that the bummers have met and made the situation plain to the dullest comprehension. Who can henceforth mistake them? Loudly as they have claimed to represent the Republican party in the State, more loudly has their action confessed the claim to be false."

ILLINOIS.

Closing Day of the Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 26.—President Edwards called the meeting to order at 8:30. Attendance fair.

Mr. Scofield referred to timber-planting. He said the interests of the whole Northwest demanded earnest work in this direction.

Mr. Ellsworth spoke of the importance of the timber question.

Mr. Foster urged a series of experiments in the use of timber.

On motion of Mr. Woodard, Mrs. C. J. Richardson and other ladies were made honorary members of the society.

Mr. Rice thought it not advisable to char fence posts. The growing of black walnuts and butternut trees should be encouraged.

Mr. S. E. Ely knew charred posts set twenty years ago that were still in a good condition.

Mr. Rice favored split posts.

Mr. Scott charred all posts for nursery grounds, and believed it a good plan.

Mr. Wiers testified to the advantage of charred posts in point of duration.

Mr. Reagan added his testimony in the same direction.

Mr. Periam dislikes to have the impression go forth that farmers or others must raise their trees from seed. Thinks it would cost no more to cultivate timber than corn, and the planter would get his money back in ten years. The supply is being rapidly absorbed, and should be provided for.

Mr. Douglas referred to the good influences of trees on climate. Spoke of streams being dried up by removing timber, and restored by planting again.

Mr. Beebee hoped we would pay more attention to tree planting in our own State. The railroads are exhausting the supply.

Mr. Foster recommended Arthur Bryant's new book, "Forest Trees and Planting."

The Committee on Resolutions reported: First, Extending thankfulness and gratitude to the distinguished and honorable visitors and members for their presence on this occasion, and for valuable suggestions. Second, That the citizens of Princeton, by their princely generosity and attentions to our comfort while with them, merit our cordial acknowledgments and most grateful remembrance. Third, Thanking the reporters for attendance and faithful reports of the doings. Fourth, That as the railroads within our bounds declined making any reduction in fare to and from the meeting, we pass their uncharitable treatment, by expressing the hope that our thankless labors for the public good may receive a more considerate regard from those who receive so much of the benefit thereof as the railroads do. Fifth, That we record our thankfulness to our Heavenly Father, for His most undeserved favors and His continued mercy in permitting so many of us so long to meet in peace and increasing friendship, to hear and learn from each other's labors and success what has been attained in our chosen and most interesting science—horticulture.

There had been no breach during the past year, by disease or death.

Adjourned at 11 a. m., to meet at Freeport, next January.

Failure to Recover Damages—Railroad Casualty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Ashmead, an appeal to the Supreme Court, that Court has reversed the decision of the Court below and remanded the case. It seems that in 1865, Ashmead shipped about 2,800 bu of corn to Cairo. Owing to an embargo laid upon the Cairo of the Illinois Central by the General Government, the corn remained in the cars on the road until it was spoilt. Suit was brought by Ashmead against the Company, and a verdict obtained. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, the Railroad pleading that on account of the road being used by the General Government it could not carry out its contract, and the pleading was held to be good, as the decision of the Supreme Court shows.

A boy living at Bloomington, in endeavoring to get off from the cars at the north coal shaft, had one foot terribly crushed.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Japanese—A New Outfit for the Princesses—Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The Senate has adopted a resolution inviting the Japanese to visit the Capital. The Assembly has not yet done so. Twenty costly American outfits are being prepared for the Japanese Princesses, and they will not appear in their picturesque Oriental costumes of embroidered satin after leaving here for the East. A part of the Embassy is now visiting the silver mines of Nevada. The State Agricultural Society has resolved to co-operate with them in every possible manner.

The Brokaw is now on trial for the murder of Robert Evans, alias "Whiteheaded Bob," last summer. Both were gamblers, and the alleged intimacy of Evans with Brokaw's wife is his excuse for the murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan attends the Fifteenth District Court regularly, being seated alongside Judge Darnell on the bench, his attendants taking down all the proceedings in the trial of the Brokaws, for the murder of Robert Evans.

NEW YORK.

Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money continues easy, the drift of currency being strongly to this centre, and the tendency of rates being to lower figures. At bank the rates on call were 6@7 per cent. The leading private bankers report balances left with them at 5 per cent, while among the stock brokers 6 per cent was the ruling rate, with 5 and 7 as exceptional. In the stock market the most prominent stocks were in active borrowing demand to-day, and holders got them carried at 5 to 6 per cent, and in some instances free of interest. Approved mercantile paper finds a ready market at 7 to 9 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull, but firm, throughout the day.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼ to 102½, and Unions at 92½ to 93 for firsts, 82½ to 83¼ for land grants, 87 to 87½ for incomes, and 38¾ to 38⅞ for stock.

GOLD

opened at 109¼, and was steady, advancing to 109¼ on a single purchase of $1,000,000. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. The market closed strong at 109¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet on the basis of 108½ to 109 for prime sixty days' bankers' sterling.

STOCKS.

In the stock market, speculation was tame until noon, when a bull movement set in, though the volume of business was small. The exceptions were Hannibal & St. Jo, which declined from 53½c to 50½c, and Quicksilver from 27c to 25¾c. There is a pool in the latter stock. A corner was developed in Reading, there being a difference of ½ per cent between cash and regular sales. One broker was unable to make his deliveries and the stock was bought in for him under the rule. The market closed firm at the best prices of the day.

BREADSTUFFS

are improving. The market for flour was firmer and more active for the low grades. Medium grades were irregular, and choice family brands steady; choice No. 2 and superfine were in fair request. Wheat was in more general demand, and the market was firmer; choice amber was in moderate demand for the continent. Corn opened very strong and closed quiet. The demand was chiefly for export. The trade is well supplied.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

The Brooklyn police declare that Professor Panormo was certainly murdered by some private enemy, and they think the crime was committed about some women, as they alleged Panormo was so very fond of female society that he was likely to make foes by his devotion to the sex. Other persons acquainted with the deceased, hold that, as he was much addicted to gallantry, he may, very probably, have excited the enmity of some of his enemies.

[To The Associated Press.]

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—In the Custom House investigation, this morning, James Johnson testified to giving small sums to inspectors for information as to getting permits. He said that merchants were unwilling to testify lest they should be annoyed. Charles W. Van Saan, Superintendent of the General Order stores, testified, that Leet's store has as good accommodations as any other. His present charges are not higher than formerly, and goods are delivered from Leet's as expeditiously as from any other store. Stewart's packages were charged $1.75 by agreement. Large packages were charged $2.50; and when over-charges were made by mistake, they were corrected. Leet & Stocking made no profit on cartage. The witness thought that the present warehouse rates could not be reduced, and afford any profits, owing to risks of high rents, the uncertainty of business, and the like causes. The witness testified as to the details of the General Order business, and said that complaints were always made, as merchants never like to pay if they can avoid it.

Brigham, one of the bookkeepers in a General Order store, testified that excessive charges could not exist without the connivance of the Collector of the Port.

Benjamin F. Mudget, recalled. Witness knew that Leet spoke to him about interference by the Secretary of the Treasury with the General Order business. Leet then said: "I've got a man now can put his hand on Boutwell's shoulder." Leet's evidence, denying this assertion, was read, and witness swore to the exact words. Witness heard O. B. Mattison and James B. Taylor say that Grinnell could do nothing in the General Order business, as he had been forced to give it to Leet, Porter and Lindsay, who afterward sublet the business. Bixby also informed witness that he had paid Porter for the privilege, and offered to show him the checks. Witness is certain from all he had heard and seen that Porter was engaged in these jobs. Would not believe Porter under oath, if he denied his connection with the General Order business. Witness was appointed Deputy Appraiser, but on hearing that the President had been informed by Secretary Boutwell that he (witness) was an enemy of the Administration he resigned, expressing his regret that the President should countenance acts of military adventurers in New York.

A. P. Miller, warehouseman, said the bonded warehouse business is much overdone in New York, and the rates charged too low, owing to excessive competition.

Adjourned.

PRISON REFORM.

A public meeting was held to-night in Steinway Hall in promotion of the cause of international prison reform. Horatio Seymour presided, and in a pertinent speech alluded to the necessity of a wise criminal code not yet possessed by any State of the Union. The defects in these laws and their execution are chargeable in a degree to the indifference of the people and Legislatures. Wise legislation will allow prisoners to keep for themselves or families a whole or the share of their earnings, and will force the perpetrators of petty offences to support their families by honest labor or make them feel there is some, sharp, daily punishment for each day spent in idle, disorderly conduct. A letter was read from President Grant, regretting his inability to attend, but containing the assurance of interest in Penitentiary Reform. Letters were also read from Governor Hoffman, Vice President Colfax, Senators Sumner and Chandler, Archbishop McCloskey, Hon. William H. Seward, Governors Jewell, Parker, Washburn, and Noyes; Professor McCosh, Ministers of all the European countries, Mexico, and the Argentine Republic. Dr. Wines read his report of a tour of inspection in Europe. Resolutions were read by Lieutenant Governor Wayland, of Connecticut, and unanimously adopted, urging earnest, conscientious effort to the work of penal reformatory, and above all, preventive discipline for the tempted and dangerous classes, commending the National Prison Association to the attention, co-operation, and contributions of the people; counselling the formation of State associations, etc., throughout the country; heartily approving the proposed International Congress at London, July 3 next; recognizing Dr. Wines as the worthy successor of Howard, and appointing a National Committee for the United States charged with the preparation of whatever relates to the Congress in this country. After speeches by Mr. Hegeman, of New Jersey; Professor Lieber, Captain Pillsbury, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, the meeting adjourned.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

James McLaughlin, John Gilroy, John Killmead, and a pedler named Miller, were arrested to-day in Brooklyn on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Professor Panormo. The prisoners are notorious desperadoes and outlaws.

PROTECTION.

Horace Greeley delivered a lecture to-night before the Liberal Club in favor of the protection of home industry.

NEW YORK PRINTING COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

All the property of the New York Printing Company is now sold, aggregating $100,000. This, with the sums due the company, will be sufficient to satisfy the Ocean Bank's judgment of $109,000.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

United States Commissioner Betts, to-day, decided upon sending the charge of embezzlement against James J. Riley, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department, in the New York Post Office, to the Grand Jury. Riley has been admitted to bail.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

George W. Watson, a Williamsburg hair-dresser, was shot dead at his own establishment to-day by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, aged 18, who says he has been in the habit of insulting and accusing her of unfaithfulness to her husband.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S TIME.

The Turf Board of Appeals has decided that Goldsmith Maid is entitled to a record of 2:17 at Milwaukee.

COMPTROLLER GREEN.

A deputation of prominent Fenians attempted to interview Comptroller Green on the subject of the discharge of so many Irish laborers. The Comptroller has furnished $50,000 to the Department of Parks, and $40,000 for the payment of large pipe men.

PUGILISTIC.

The first deposit has been made by Mace, which O'Baldwin is asked to cover, to fight for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world.

HELMBOLD'S AFFAIRS.

The *Evening News* says Helmbold's store is in the hands of the Sheriff.

NO MORE WHISKEY RAIDS.

It is reported that an arrangement has been made under which there will be no more whiskey raids, or the evasion of the whiskey tax in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn.

THE TWEED AND CONNOLLY BAIL.

The Supreme Court at Albany, in deciding the issues as to bail, declined to pass upon the question raised in the Connolly and Tweed suits as to the right of the people of the State to sue. It is probable that this same question will now come up again on a demurrer, when judgment must then be pronounced.

PROPOSED BOAT RACE.

The Atalanta Boat Club, of this city, last evening, resolved to challenge the London Rowing Club to compete in the four-oared race during the coming summer, in English waters. The Atalantas will leave for Great Britain in April.

"SPIRITUALISM."

A case came before one of the Police Justices yesterday, in which one Fuller, a female magnetic physician, charged Thomas Sproul with stealing her watch. Sproul, in his denial of the charge, alleged that the complainant was in a conspiracy with Colonel Gordon, the medium, to have him imprisoned because he threatened to expose the humbug of their spiritual seances. Sproul testified that Gordon used artificial spirit faces, making the incredulous believe in his manifestation of spiritualistic power.

INSURANCE DISSOLUTIONS.

The Market, Fire, and the Washington Insurance Companies yesterday formally dissolved.

CUSHING.

Caleb Cushing, of the Geneva Arbitrators, sails for Europe to-morrow.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank last night, appointed a Committee to demand access to its books. The Printers' Society of this city had $8,000 in this bank.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Total net receipts of cotton at all ports to date are 1,839,000 bales against 2,043,300 last year; exports, 991,236; last year, 1,242,000; stock, 513,874; last year, 565,292. At interior towns, 141,300; last year, 127,185.

War Department Weather Report.

Falling barometer, with clouds, and, possibly, rain, will probably continue to extend northward over the region between California and the lower Mississippi. A falling barometer, with cloud or snow, will prevail on Saturday very generally from the Upper Mississippi to the middle and east Atlantic coast. The lowest barometer will continue in northern New England and Upper Canada. Southwesterly winds will prevail on the lower lakes, backing to the south on the middle and east Atlantic coast. Southerly winds, with clearing weather, will prevail in the South and Gulf States.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—Archbishop Spaulding is again seriously ill, and apprehensions are felt by his physicians as to his ultimate recovery.

—There was no important change in the condition of the Union Pacific yesterday. The westward bound trains were at Cheyenne. It was snowing at Laramie. A train left there yesterday for the East, following the shovellers.

—At Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, yesterday, Andrew Martin, a quiet and respected citizen, was shot and killed by Mat Darwin, a notorious desperado, who escaped.

—General Ewell's funeral took place in Nashville yesterday. It was altogether quiet and unostentatious. His remains were buried in the old cemetery.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has suspended the execution of Dr. Medlicott, who was to have been hanged to-day for poisoning Mr. Rack, until the 22d of March. The case is to be argued next Tuesday.

—Six persons, confined two in a cell, escaped from the jail at Cadiz, Ohio, on Thursday, by digging from one cell to another with iron rods from the masonry of the jail, and then making their way to the upper story, escaped by means of a bed cord from a window. They were all charged with burglary.

—Several young men, "drummers" and others, who were fellow-passengers with Helen Josephine Mansfield on a train which arrived in Boston yesterday morning, from New York, hooted and bustled her in the depot, creating considerable disturbance. Some hackmen and railroad officials helped her out of the crowd to her carriage, and she departed.

—Mrs. Reynolds, wife of ex-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, was most shockingly burned on Thursday evening by her clothes taking fire from an open grate. She was in feeble health, and when discovered had all her clothes burned off except a small portion about her neck and breast. Her injuries were so severe that, after lingering in an insensible condition until 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, she died.

POLITICAL.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel* understands that a well-known colored citizen of that District will be a candidate for Congress before the Republican nominating convention.

—Charles A. White, of Gardiner, Me., for the past 20 years one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Kennebec County, has left that party and become a Republican. Mr. White has been repeatedly honored by his party; was delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and candidate for Senator in his county for one or two years.

—Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, held office for 9 years, and Governors Hancock, Strong, Brooks, and Briggs, for 7 years each. In New York, George Clinton filled the Gubernatorial chair for 21 years, Daniel D. Tompkins for 10 years, DeWitt Clinton for 9 years, and John Jay and W. L. Marcy for 6 years each.

—Governor Joel Parker is the first man who has held the office of Governor in New Jersey for two terms under the present Constitution. The Constitution prohibits the election of a Governor for two consecutive terms. Governor Parker was elected during the war, and left the office six years ago, when he was succeeded by Governor Marcus L. Ward, a Republican. Governor Randolph was elected in 1868, and would have been re-elected last fall, no doubt, but for the constitutional prohibition.

—General Benjamin F. Butler has announced that he will again be in the field for the Governorship of Massachusetts, next fall. He will have a newspaper organ in Boston, to be called the *Globe*, which is now preparing for its advent.

—A Frankfort (Ky.) paper says: "When Colonel A. G. Talbott gets a two-gallon pitcher of ice water upon his table and stirs the ice with his front finger, it is pretty generally understood, in the Senate, that he means to make a speech."

—Twenty-five years ago there were seldom over 35 Congressmen who brought their wives to Washington. There are to-day in Washington 45 Senators out of 72, and 106 Representatives out of 235, who are accompanied by their wives. About 40 Congressmen keep house. Eighteen Senators and 24 Representatives have also with them their daughters who go into society; others are accompanied by female relatives or friends; and 30 have with them children to young to go out.

—The Shelbyville (Ill.) *American Rescue* in an article under the caption of "What the people say," nominates Andrew Johnson for the Presidency.

—Thurlow Weed states that the petition, with 7,000 signatures, which procured the passage of a bankrupt act under Tyler, had previously done service before the Legislature of New York, "praying for a law imposing a tax on dogs."

—Mr. Z. B. Vance has finally concluded to resign his commission as Senator from North Carolina, having no hope of being admitted. Ex-Senator Abbott will now claim the seat, but there is no reason why he should have it, as he was the choice only of a small minority of the Legislature. The Legislature will probably elect another man, although the Governor claims the right to appoint the Senator in this case.

—The Philadelphia *Day* insists that the movement to bring out Colonel Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency is more general and more earnest than is generally supposed.

—Some time ago it was reported that a white man was visiting the negroes in North Alabama with the statement that the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln had been burned at Chicago, and that it would require a large amount of money to get up another, and that, unless the thing is done soon, slavery would be restored, and they would all go back into servitude. Upon this he was soliciting money with considerable success. We now hear that the same genius has been figuring at several points in Mississippi.

—The Hon. Godlove S. Orth is prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.

—The "passive policy" will have its first trial in the Fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania. Jan. 30, an election will be held in that district to fill a vacancy in the State Senate. The Republicans have a majority, and the Democrats will probably make no nomination. The Republican Convention nominated Mr. Henry W. Gray, who is pledged to "stand by" the Republican caucuses in the Legislature, and is a supporter of General Grant. There is much dissatisfaction with the nomination, because it is asserted that the caucus dictation at Harrisburg has made it impossible to reform abuses in Philadelphia. Only one Republican journal in Philadelphia supports Mr Gray. On the other hand, Colonel A. K. McClure has accepted the nomination of the Reform Republicans. Colonel McClure is well-known in national politics, and declares himself opposed to General Grant's re-nomination. Most of the leading Republican journals will support him.

—Johnstown, Pa., is becoming noted for the number of its churches. There is one for each 1,000 of the population. Several of them are fine specimens of church architecture, and would do honor to much larger places. A new M. E. Church was dedicated on last Sabbath by Dr. C. P. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College.

—The master butchers of Toronto, to the number of 250, assembled in Union Hall, on Monday night. A series of motions were put to the meeting, among which was the following: "That the Corporation in Council be petitioned to abolish altogether the private shops." Considerable discussion followed, during the course of which it was urged that the private stall system prevented the possibility of a thorough inspection of meat; and that, therefore, in a sanitary point of view, it was contrary to the interests of the citizens.

FOR SALE.

Frame Building For Sale.

A one story frame building, situated on the southeast corner of Halsted and Twelfth-sts. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, ... and be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

To Brick Makers.

A first-class Brick Machine for sale or exchange for what it will bring. GEO. M. ... southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

DRY GOODS.

Orders.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
CANAL AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Pay particular attention to orders, and have every facility for their prompt and satisfactory execution.

Dry Goods, Woollens, and Notions.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Offer Beautiful Silk Plaid Serges at 50 cts., formerly sold at 87 1-2, Satteens, Empress Cloths, Merinos, Cashmeres, Delaines, and a large assortment of other Dress Fabrics at very low prices.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

Dress Goods and Shawls

AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
South Side Store,
944 STATE-ST.,
CORNER TWENTIETH-ST.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE **National Bank Note Company**

OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WANTED.

WANTED.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS ON
The Republic Insurance Co.
ALSO ON
The Lumberman's Insurance Co.
APPLY TO
GOODMAN'S INSURANCE AGENCY,
165 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 73 feet lying north of the same, being about 274 feet front on Fifth-av., northwest corner of Polk-st. and running back to the river. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872.

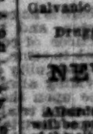
FINANCIAL.

Loans on Real Estate

We can negotiate some loans, for a term of years, on real estate in Chicago and vicinity to good parties who have full abstracts of title.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Government Artificial Limb Manuf'g. Co.



787 Wabash-av. and 73, 75 and 83 Sixteenth-st, Chicago. The largest, oldest, and most complete manufactory of the kind in the United States. We manufacture to order all kinds of surgical and orthopedic instruments, crutches, ... Address all communications to J. E. GARDNER, U. S. Commissioner, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago. N. B.—Best artificial legs, warranted FIVE YEARS, $75.

CRUTCHES,

Galvanic Batteries, Deformity Instruments, Trusses.
BLISS & TORREY,
Druggists' Sundries and Surgical Instruments, 75 Market-st.

NEW CHARCOAL DEPOT,

650 NORTH WELLS-ST.
All orders for Charcoal, in small and large quantities, will be promptly attended to. Delivered to any part of the city. Address G. H. NIEMANN, 650 North Wells-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M.
SAM. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

SILOAM COUNCIL, No. 53, Royal Select and Super Excellent Masters. Special Assembly will be held this (Saturday) evening at [illegible] o'clock, for work. Visiting Illustrious Companions cordially invited. By order of J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.
ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scottish Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, [illegible] at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, [illegible]. Applications should be addressed by the proper officer of the body.
V. L. HURLBUT, Chm.

THE LAW COURTS.

ecord of the Glade Case as Presented to the Supreme Court.

Basis Upon Which a Supersedeas Was Demanded.

The Court Decides that the Convicted Alderman Must Stay in Jail.

Important Decision Concerning the Collection of Taxes.

Serious Defect in the Legislation Under the New Constitution.

Proceedings in the City Courts Yesterday.

THE SUPREME COURT.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO GET GLADE OUT OF QUOD—DECISION OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The record in the Glade case was presented to the Supreme Court at their conference last evening, there being present all the Judges except Judge Scott. The Court declined to hear oral argument, but a written one was presented discussing the questions already stated as being involved in the legal controversy.

The Judges took the papers after supper, to deliberate upon the case. The evening was not of sufficient length to afford them time to arrive at a conclusion, and the consideration of the matter was resumed this morning, the result thereof being a refusal to grant the *supersedeas*.

THE ARGUMENT.

It was contended, in behalf of defendant, first, that the Grand Jury which presented the indictment was illegally constituted, and, therefore, that all its acts were mere nullities. This upon the ground that the Criminal Court of Cook County is but a continuation of the old Recorder's Court, to be governed by the organic law of the predecessor. In support of this position, the Court was cited to its decision in the Hickey contempt case, in which the question was whether the section of the Constitution of 1870, which created the Criminal Court, operated to repeal the act creating the Recorder's Court, and in which case the Court held that "the Recorder's Court is continued with all its powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, except its jurisdiction in purely civil cases, between city and citizen, is taken away. The provision of the statute fixing its terms, providing for the selection of juries, the attendance of the State Attorney and Sheriff and their duties in relation thereto, are still in force. In short, all the machinery through which the functions of the Criminal Court are exercised is afforded by the statutes under the Recorder's Court, or else such functions must be considered as dormant until the means for their exercise shall be provided by legislation." But here none of the requirements of the statute creating that Court, as to the selection and drawing of Grand Jurors (or the panel of Petit Jurors) were complied with, as must be held to be admitted by the demurrer to the plea in abatement, which, as did the challenge to the array of the Grand Jury, raised the same question. The Common Council did not select from the legal voters and taxpayers resident in the City of Chicago the names of parties to be drafted, nor was the panel made up from such qualified persons, and the venire issued (the Sheriff commanding him to summon the jury from the body of the county, and he did actually summon jurors from a town beyond the prescribed limits; the Clerk did not act to draw the jurors to be summoned, and there was not notice of five days' length given to the jurors who were selected. In fact, every provision of the organic law of the Recorder's Court was violated and disregarded, so that the act of the Sheriff became not only an act without legal authority, but an act in direct violation of law. If this be so, then it being settled law that a Grand Jury cannot be called together upon the mere motion of the Sheriff, the body which assembled and acted as a Grand Jury had no more authority than a church society or a debating club. If this were so, then the defendant below (Glade) was relieved of the necessity of pleading to the indictment, for if even one of the pleas of privilege were bad in point of law, so

NEW YORK.

Ten Bank-Failures This Winter—One of Them Brought About by a Woman.

Imprisonment of Witnesses in the House of Detention.

The New Japanese Embassy—Progress of Americanism in Japan—The New Japanese Currency.

Barnard and Shanks—Hepworth—"Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

FAILURES OF BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank was, on Saturday last, added to the long list of banks which have this winter succumbed to the pressure of "hard times." Most of these were Savings Institutions, and, as a consequence, universal hardship has resulted from their suspension. Most of the depositors in these banks were small tradesmen, who depended upon their deposits for the transaction of their daily business. Of course, when their money was locked up in the suspended banks, they were very much embarrassed. The doors of the closed banks were besieged by clamorous crowds of small depositors, and, as one after another put up its shutters and turned itself over to a Receiver, fears were entertained that the swindled depositors would wreak summary vengeance upon those financial managers who had wrought their ruin. Ten banks are among the financial wrecks of the winter, and, strange to say, nearly every one of these failures is attributable to the overthrow of the Tammany Ring. In several of these the Ring-men were Directors, and, the Reform movement having "broken them up in business," they quietly allowed their banks to go into the hands of Receivers, first having secured nice plums for themselves.

The failure of one of the Savings Banks was brought about by a woman,—a gay, dashing widow. This woman, a couple of years ago, captivated the heart of one of the most prominent members of the Ring, who, albeit he had a wife and family, lavished upon her thousands of dollars of the plunder which he obtained from the City and County Treasuries. In the munificence of his expenditures upon this fair but frail beauty, he endeavored to rival the notorious Jim Fisk in his attentions to the Mansfield, but sought to avoid the public scandal which attached to that individual. Among other things, he gave his gay widow an elegant brown-stone-front house in a fashionable locality, and here he used to give elegant suppers—not to say orgies—to his friends. But this festive woman had an eye to the main chance, and, during her two years of intimacy with this Ring speculator, she accumulated nearly $100,000, which she deposited in the Savings Bank of which her paramour was a Director. When the Reformers pressed the Ring-thieves to the wall, and the latter commenced putting their property out of their hands, the widow got alarmed for the safety of her deposit, and, one bright morning, drove down to the bank in her coupe, and drew out her $100,000. This was a heavy drain on "available assets," and next day the bank closed. It is now in the hands of a Receiver, and the prospect is, that the depositors will receive about 50 or 60 cents on the dollar. But the gay mistress of the Ring-thief obtained dollar for dollar, and returned to the mansion which her lover had given her. This lover made a row at first, but the blandishments of his "widow" soon appeased his wrath, and they still "entertain" at the brown-stone mansion.

The "run" on the Third Avenue Savings Bank is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this city for years. It was precipitated by a disagreement among the Directors,—or, rather, among would-be Directors,—and the disappointed ones caused a panic among the depositors. For upwards of two weeks now this "run" has been going on, the bank paying promptly every depositor who wished his account settled. The bank has paid out upwards of $[illegible],000 during this time, and its officers announce that they will continue to pay dollar for dollar. There are very few moneyed institutions in the city which could have done this. While they might all be perfectly solvent, it would puzzle most of them to realize upon their securities with sufficient readiness to meet the clamor of frightened depositors. A prominent Bank President, with whom I was recently conversing about it, said he did not believe that there were three banks in the city which could stand a similar run in proportion to its capital. The Third Avenue has not only paid all deposits, but all accumulations of interest upon such deposits.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is still in the Tombs, his trial not having commenced yet. Indeed, there is good reason for saying that it will not be speedily commenced; that it will be prolonged to the very utmost; and every possible advantage taken of "the law's delay" to defer final judgment. Meantime, the three hotel-waiters—by name, Thomas Hart, P. Hart, and J. T. Redmond—are confined as prisoners in the House of Detention. I do not know how you get along in Chicago; but here, if a man is unfortunate enough to witness a crime, the chances are ten to one that he will find himself committed to prison. He certainly will unless he is well known, or can give a good bond to appear and testify against the offender. It is another ten to one chance that while he, the innocent witness, languishes in prison,—for the House of Dentention is no more or less than a prison,—the person who committed the offence has given bail, and is at full liberty to parade the streets, and repeat his violations of law and order.

I had the curiosity to make inquiry, the other day, as to how many prisoners there are at present in the House of Detention. I was informed that there are twelve,—the oldest resident there being Mary Conway, who was committed Sept. 22, 1871. This is the poor girl who had the misfortune to be a servant in the employ of one Haggerty, and was unfortunate enough to see her employer and a man named Baulch commit a burglary one night in the Comptroller's office, and steal therefrom the celebrated vouchers which would have sent some Tammany Ring thieves to State Prison. Poor Mary had the indiscretion to tell what she saw, and forthwith she was seized upon and locked up as securely as if she had been the burglar, and not Haggerty and Baulch. To be sure, Mary has no friends, and, besides, has offended the Tammany Ring; so, of course, she is not entitled to any consideration. Of the other witnesses detained, there are two who saw other murders than that of Fisk; but the rest are held as witnesses in grand-larceny, swindling, and petty-larceny cases. In five of these cases the principals are at liberty, and political influence will doubtless prevent their trial. These three witnesses of the Fisk murder now stand a good chance of getting a greater amount of punishment than will Stokes himself.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Embassy, now in San Francisco, is likely to meet with a magnificent reception in this city on its arrival here. As you are, of course, aware, this Embassy is composed of higher dignitaries than have ever before left Japan on any mission, and are popularly believed to be entrusted with very extensive powers. As a consequence, New Yorkers look to their arrival in this city as an event to be improved to the uttermost, with a view to cultivating more intimate commercial relations with Japan. Since the Japanese have made such rapid strides toward civilization, and seem to have approved of certain of our forms of Government in preference to those of any other country, our commercial people are beginning to look upon Japan as a New El Dorado, and are exceedingly anxious for more extended privileges in that land. The proposition is afoot for the new "Merchants' Club" to take this Embassy in hand, thus insuring proper attention to them, and an opportunity for "talking shop." In the present condition of our municipal affairs, it is impossible for the City to receive these distinguished foreigners in a proper manner, and, unless some of the commercial organizations take them in hand at once, there is danger of their falling into the hands of a few snobs, as did the Grand Duke, and their visit rendered as unsatisfactory as was his.

The "Merchants' Club," which has this matter under consideration, is a new Club, composed of the prominent merchants of the city, who have opened an elegant club-house in Leonard street, a central point in their business. An immense amount of wealth is represented by its members, and these, too, are the very ones to be benefited by free intercourse with Japan. It would seem to be fit and proper that they should chaperon the coming Embassy.

I had an interview, a few evenings since, with the Financial Agent of Japan,—Nakashima by name,—who has been here several months superintending the printing of Japanese bonds and greenbacks. Last summer, an Embassy which was in this country investigated our financial system thoroughly; and the result was, that the Japanese Government resolved to adopt bonds and currency similar to those which this country possesses. They accordingly entered into contracts with the Continental Bank Note Company to engrave and print these bonds and notes; and that Company has been at work for several months preparing these. Nakashima is here superintending this work, and a deal of trouble he has made the Company. The matter of selecting proper designs for a work of this magnitude is certainly very great; and, when you have added to that an unusual amount of caution and Japanese suspicion, the work assumes formidable proportions, and consumes a vast amount of time.

But, recently, the designs were all agreed upon, and the Company is now at work on them with all its resources. Nakashima showed me some of these. The notes will each contain several small engravings copied from some of the Japanese pictures of national subjects now in the Palace of the Mikado. Photographs of these pictures were taken, and from these the designs were made. The designers were instructed to improve upon these pictures, by throwing into them as much modern spirit and vigor as possible, without destroying the general character of them. This has been done very successfully, especially in some of the battle pieces. To designate the denominations of the bonds and notes Japanese characters are used, and also the Roman figures which appear upon our notes. The idea of this is to familiarize the people of Japan with the English characters, with the idea of popularizing them, anticipating that ultimately the English language may be adopted among them. This is practically carrying out Mr. Chase's idea of rendering himself popular, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, by putting his likeness on the one dollar bills and the fractional currency. The use of Roman figures on the Japanese notes is rendered necessary by the fact that that Government has adopted our dollar as its standard, and it is required to teach the people the English definition of the Japanese characters which express the value of the note. In addition to the national pictures which adorn these Japanese greenbacks, they have affixed the inevitable dragons, snakes, and other "insects" familiar to their mythology. In general appearance, these greenbacks are the counterparts of our own. Their bonds, also, resemble Mr. Boutwell's "Syndicate bonds," with the addition of some Japanese hieroglyphics, very much resembling the signature of Mr. Spinner, the beautiful and accomplished Treasurer of the United States.

The new Japanese metal coin is also made with our dollar for the unit, divided in accordance with the decimal system. This coinage was put in circulation about the 1st of January, and is pronounced to be far more acceptable than their old oblong silver coins, which corresponded with the currency of no other country. The new gold coins, made like ours, are called "yens," one yen being equal to our dollar. They are made in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yens. The silver coins are called "sens," and are the fractions of the yens. The copper coins are divided into 1 sen, 1-2 sun, and 1 lin, being the lower fractions of the yen. These coins are legal-tender for all payments. They have also a coin which is called the coin of commerce, and is not legal-tender. It is called "one yen-gin" and is equivalent in value to a Mexican dollar.

Nakashima told me that the young Japanese,—the progressive element among them,—had recently established a weekly newspaper at Yeddo, and in a short time proposed to make it a daily. This was done by one of their number who visited this country a year ago, and was deeply impressed by the influence which our journals exercised upon the masses. Heretofore the only newspapers printed in Japan have been the official gazettes, which have been issued by the Government to its officers. Nakashima showed me one of these, and read to me a paragraph reciting the reception accorded to General Capron by the Mikado; at least, Nakashima said that was what was printed; but although I looked at the characters he could not prove his statement by me. He told me that the new paper was established for the purpose of combatting old-fogyism in the Empire, and teaching the people what they would gain by unrestricted intercourse with the rest of the world. Already the journal had commenced an attack upon the costume of the Japanese, ridiculing the baggy breeches and the feminine skirts of the males, contrasting them with the neat and appropriate costume of the English and Americans. It is proposed to keep up this attack until the Japanese throw away their bags and their skirts, and adopt our mode of dressing. Nakashima informed me that the great obstacle to popularizing a newspaper in Japan is the confusion which exists in the language. The Chinese characters are used to such an extent that, to many Japanese, some of their own characters are "all Greek." He said it would be very easy to print in their own language; but this mixture of Chinese and Japanese is too much for them. They entertain the idea of eventually changing the entire language, and educating their people in the English tongue. Nakashima is a very intelligent young man; speaks but little English, but that little he speaks well and forcibly. He expressed great confidence in the "Young Japanese of the Period" effecting great revolutions in their own country, and unbounded admiration for America and the American people. The coming Embassy has with it a number of young men and women who are to be educated among us,—the first evidence the Japanese have ever given of any regard for their women. By the way, "Nakashima" is but one of the many names which my friend received at his "christening;" but one is all I can afford to give him in a letter of ordinary length.

BARNARD AND SHANKS.

There is a very pretty quarrel going on here now between Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Shanks, City Editor of the *Tribune*. The points of it are simply these: Mr. Shanks, in connection with almost every editor in the city, has for years been censuring Judge Barnard for his course on the Bench. Lately the *Tribune* has been particularly severe, and Mr. Shanks has been accused of writing the denunciatory articles. A few days since, Judge Barnard was "interviewed" relative to the charges made against him, and, during his conversation with the reporter, he intimated that Shanks was discharged from the *Herald* for stealing its news and sending to other papers, and that he was discharged from *Harper's* for attempting to seduce one of the lady-contributors. Judge Barnard seemed to think that the failure of this attempt was a greater crime than the attempt itself. Mr. Shanks publishes a card accepting these insinuations (Judge Barnard did not use his name) as intended for himself, denying them *in toto*, and calling Judge Barnard a scoundrel and other pet names. Judge Barnard reiterates his statements; and Mr. Shanks dares Barnard to make his insinuations positively personal; upon the doing of which he threatens him with all sorts of court-proceedings for libel, slander, defamation of character, etc., etc. It is a pity the matter cannot be cleared up; but while Judge Barnard has impeachment staring him in the face, he is not likely to court a suit for libel.

THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth has come out, a flat-footed Congregationalist at last. He has been hovering on the flanks of the fold for a long time, and now has taken the final plunge, and landed plump in the bosom of the flock. After the failure of his attempt to carry his old Unitarian congregation bodily into the Congregational ranks, he slopped around promiscuously for a couple of weeks, talking about a new Church, wherein everybody should do just as he pleased, without regard to creeds or religion, but finally came forward at the Congregational Quarterly Conference, was introduced by Beecher, made a speech, and concluded by subscribing to the genuine iron-clad Congregational oath of allegiance. This reverend gentleman has succeeded, at last, in producing a religious sensation, and getting pitched into by all the papers, religious and secular,—which is fame. Now that he is famous, let us hope he will be provided with a quiet flock and a good salary, and retire to a life of ease and quiet. Mr. Hepworth came here from Boston, and, if what the Boston parpers says of him be true, his departing from that godly city was a great relief to its religious element. As a preacher, his ability was limited; but, as a sensationist, he has always stood pre-eminent, and would have done credit to the modern drama had policy led him stageward. He is always looking for effect,—striving to do or say someting in the blue-fire and sky rocket style, which shall give *eclat* to the name of Hepworth. This time by a conspiracy formed with certain Orthodox clergymen, he has the popular side of the question, and, for the time being, is the lion of the hour; not that people love Hepworth more, but Unitarianism less. He has revived the old flame, and given the editors of religious journals and doctrinarians something to write and talk about.

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

Talking of Hepworth naturally leads one to consider stage effects; and, in this line, it is many a day since we have had anything to equal "Julius Cæsar" as produced at Booth's Theatre. The unequalled resources of this house enable Mr. Booth to mount his pieces in a manner never before witnessed, and the mounting of "Julius Cæsar" is an improvement upon anything he has before done. The scenery is grand from first to last; and this, with the really exquisite acting of the principals in the play, makes one feel that he is, in reality, witnessing that grand conspiracy of those old Roman patriots. The gem of the piece, so far as acting goes, is the *Mark Antony* of Mr. F. C. Bangs. This gentleman, heretofore rated as a good stock-actor, in this character has, at a single bound, become the peer of Booth and Barrett, the *Brutus* and *Cassius* of the play. But, in my humble judgment, *Brutus* is the worst acted of any of Booth's characters, and Barrett and Bangs are both his superiors in "Julius Cæsar." The *Cassius* of Barrett is full of hot young blood and fiery eloquence, as becomes the instigator of the conspiracy; while the touching tenderness of *Mark Anthony* (Bangs) over the dead body of his friend *Julius Cæsar* is such acting as one sees but seldom, and, once seen, is always remembered. Bangs is a young man, and is now in that position where he must make or ruin himself. The public have seen and approved his *Mark Anthony*, and, should he descend again to respectable mediocrity, it will be a grievous disappointment to the host of friends he has made. Much will be expected of Barrett, too, in the future. He has long been known as an actor of sterling worth; but he has never so pleased his audiences in this city as he has now done with his *Cassius*.

This revival of "Julius Cæsar" must have brought sad remembrances to Mr. Booth. The last time it was played in New York, Mr. Booth produced it at the old Metropolitan Theatre, then a part of the Lafayette Hotel building. It was brought out with Edwin Booth, Junius Brutus Booth, and John Wilkes Booth, in the parts of *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and *Mark Anthony*. On one occasion, during the run of the piece, the mother of these actors occupied one of the boxes, while an agent of the rebels was in the hotel striving to set fire to the building. This was the same night when the attempt was made to fire all the hotels in the city, and the charge was made that John Wilkes Booth was knowing to it; but it would seem that, had he been aware of the plot, he would scarcely have taken his mother to the theatre that night.

HAROLD.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

Financial matters continue quiet, both in this and Eastern markets. There was, however, a slight reaction to-day from the downward tendency of prices of stocks and gold in New York, and, also, of grain and provisions in this market. The rise in all these cases, however, was small, and seems to be only a temporary speculative advance. Money in this market continues easy, and is freely offered by the banks at 10 per cent, and in the open market at nearly the same rates.

Exchange continues weak at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10c premium and buy at par.

THE MYTH OF CONTRACTION.

The New York *Bulletin* of the 24th prints a letter from Mr. Edward Atkinson, on "Specie Payments," which presents in a terse, clear manner, the ability of the Government to resume, as follows:

The elements of the question are now very different from what they have been before, and are as follows. The Treasury possesses in gold about $[illegible],000, this being substantially the balance of gold after deducting the coin certificates of deposit.

The [illegible] certain income of the Government from customs revenue from January 1, 1872, to [illegible], will be [illegible].

[illegible] change in the tariff can be passed by this Congress to take effect before Jan. 1, '73, unless it be some insignificant increase of the free list on articles that yield little revenue.

If a substantial reduction is made, legislation cannot be compelled upon it until midsummer, and all radical changes, even in the right direction, should not be made without fair notice.

For the year 1872 the Government, therefore, has a certainty of $[illegible] in specie or true money.

This sum is more than the entire expenses of the Government will be for the same period, for interest, civil service, pensions, war, and navy.

The interest, naval expenses and a considerable part of the civil service expenditures are now made in gold.

Why should not the Government at once resume payment of all its expenditures in gold? *In true money?*

The Government, and it only, suspended; why should it not resume?

If banks and people are not ready they need not follow until they are.

It may be asked, what will become of greenbacks paid in for taxes, and the reply is that as the Government, having an ample supply of real money, has no need of collecting a new forced loan, will therefore not issue any more bonds bearing no interest.

The ability of the Government to resume has, however, never been doubted by those who understood the relation of its revenue to its current expenses. The fear that has held people back from attempting specie payments is that the banks would, somehow, experience a crisis, which would extend to trade generally, a fear that seems wholly unfounded. The plan here presented, like that of Mr. Sumner—and, in fact every other one worthy of consideration—contemplates retirement of the greenbacks as the first and most important step toward specie payments. Mr. Sumner proposed to retire them by turning them into compound interest notes, which would soon withdraw them from circulation. If the Government should begin the payment of its current expenditures in gold, as proposed above, it would necessarily retire all the greenbacks paid in for internal revenue and receipts from miscellaneous sources, viz.: at the rate of probably $150,000,000 per annum. This would be called "contraction." So it would be contraction of the volume of greenbacks, but not necessarily the contraction of the volume of actual money in circulation. The first effect would be that within six months gold would fall to par, and the exchangeable value of the paper money would rise in proportion as its volume was decreased, until that point was reached. Any further decrease in the volume of paper money beyond that point would bring gold into circulation just in proportion as the volume of paper money was insufficient for the demands of trade. It is in regard to this point that Mr. Comptroller Hulburd made his egregious mistake in his last report, when he said that, when paper money reached par with gold, "there must be a very considerable *inflation* in consequence of the addition of gold and silver to the currency." Mr. Hulburd and others who accept his notions imagine there is a vast amount of hoarded specie that would flow into circulation at once as soon as there was no longer any premium on it. But this is impossible, from the fact that if it could happen, the volume of currency would be too large and the paper portion of it would depreciate again at once. If paper money coming to par would bring specie into circulation, the coming of specie into circulation would also prevent paper remaining at par, and cause the immediate retirement of the specie again. But the notion of *inflation*, when specie and paper come to a par, is too absurd to engage the attention of thinking men. To return to the subject of "contraction," it must be apparent to those who will think it out that *contraction is a myth*. There can be no such thing as contraction of the volume of actual money in circulation. If we have an over issue of legal-tender paper money, the value of the total volume of it straightway depreciates until it represents the gold value of the total volume of money that can be used in the trade of the country. If, on the other hand, we have a less volume of paper money than the trade of the country can use, specie will inevitably come into circulation just as fast, and no faster, than it is required, and to just the extent and no greater than will keep up the total volume of circulation to what can be used in the business of the country.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¼	115¼@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110	110¼@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	109¼	....
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110	110¼@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111¼@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112¼	112¼@112½
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112¼	112¾
10-40s	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109¼	....
U. S. currency 6s	114¼	115 @115¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		109¼
Sterling exchange, large drafts		109¼@110
Gold and gold coupons	108¾	109¼
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Gold closed firm at $1.09¼@1.09 3-8. Loans were from 4 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $2[illegible],500,000.

Governments steady on the Stock Exchange. The speculative feeling was very tame during the morning, and prices declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent in the general list, but in the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed and the decline was recovered. The only exceptions were Hannibal & St. Joseph common, and quicksilver. The former declined from 53½ to 50½, while the latter sold at 27@25½@25 5-8. The monetary market was slightly relieved by a miniature corner in Reading, under which the bears were compelled to pay per ¼ per cent for cash stock.

Money easy at 5@6.

State bonds dull and steady. The Stock Exchange has passed a resolution restraining all dealings of members after 3 p. m., and attaching a fine for every transaction. Orders received after that time cannot be executed.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115 1-2	Coupons, '67	112 1-8
Coupons, '62	110 1-4	Coupons, '68	112 1-4
Coupons, '64	110 1-4	10-40s	110 3-4
Coupons, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115 1-8
New	110 5-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	95 1-2	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	65 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

Stocks:

Canton	78	N. J. C.	111 1-4
Western Union	72 3-4	St. Paul	56 1-4
Quicksilver	25 1-4	Do pfd	82 1-4
Adams Express	90 3-4	Wabash	74 5-8
W. & F.	58 3-4	Do pfd	86
American	60	Fort Wayne	96 1-2
United States	60 1-4	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	57 1-4	Do pfd	55
New York Central	97 5-8	Chicago & Alton	120
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 1-2	Do pfd	123
Erie	33 3-4	O. & M.	47 1-2
Erie pfd	65	C., C. & C.	89
Harlem	116	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	91
Reading	114	Indiana Central	22 1-4
Mich. Cent.	117 3-4	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific stock	38 3-8
Northwestern	73 1-2	U. P. bonds	82 3-4
Northwestern pfd	92	C. P. do	102 1-4
R. I.	110 5-8		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,939	4,581	1,800	1,775
Wheat, bu	9,720	29,562	700	2,104
Corn, bu	89,130	60,005	24,735	2,564
Oats, bu	16,680	19,170	12,898	1,480
Rye, bu	1,580	1,800	2,180	....
Barley, bu	3,920	4,030	2,253	5,325
Grass seed, lbs	149,374	38,836	56,360	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	6,560		
Broom corn, lbs	11,980	63,680	16,060	37,844
Cured meats, lbs	186,160	26,870	1164,497	1204,406
Beef, brls	130	260	....	....
Pork, brls	60	1,313	175	640
Lard, lbs	372,260	128,030	350,239	138,630
Tallow, lbs	28,530	16,136	....	1,200
Butter, lbs	38,334	44,845	6,000	18,840
Dressed hogs, No.	3,779	5,363	1,645	3,363
Live hogs, No.	14,236	10,825	2,971	1,716
Cattle, No.	2,312	997	1,299	862
Sheep, No.	2,354	2,620	180	817
Hides, lbs	172,710	211,005	95,080	47,230
Highwines, brls	263	402	197	150
Wool, lbs	69,630	8,780	139,110	....
Potatoes, bu	1,700	9,901	....	....
Lumber, m	547	107	474	518
Shingles, m	210	392	243	1,085
Lath, m	58	....	45	32
Salt, brls	....	....	1,496	287

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 175 bu wheat; 536 bu corn; 135 bu oats; 354 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 99 cars wheat; 139 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total 179 cars, or 76,000 bu.

The produce markets took a decided turn to-day, all the leading ones being excited and higher, owing to a general rush to buy. Orders were [illegible] from operators outside the city, and local speculators were active in purchasing, the one usually becoming excited at the same time as the other. New York was quoted firmer, but it seemed most probable that New York was acted on by Chicago, as no Eastern causes were known for an advance. It seemed to be a total reaction from recent dulness, a great many coming simultaneously to the conclusion that prices have been run down as low as they will bear, especially as receipts are falling off, and the volume of shipments shows a satisfactory increase.

Our statement of this morning about the Iowa Elevator in this city was slightly inaccurate. The building, which will accommodate nearly 300,000 bu of corn, has not passed out of the hands of Spencer, Preston & Co. These gentlemen are receiving grain to store for other parties.

Lake freights are steady. The schooner Yankee was chartered at 12c for corn to Buffalo.

Hops are very quiet. We note sales at 10@50c for poor old to good new.

Highwines were inactive and dull, with one or two bids at 89c, and holders asking 89½c. No sales.

Dressed hogs were in good demand for shipment, at a further advance of 5c@10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with live. Packers were out of the market. Good lots opened at $4.95@5.00, and closed at $5.00@5.05, the outside for choice heavy. A poor lot sold early at $4.90; and a few pigs brought $4.50. Sales were 2,810 head spot, and 1,000 to arrive this month.

Provisions were excited and higher, but less active. The very large sales of yesterday and the day preceding had something to do with making holders firmer in their views, and an advance this morning in the price of hogs enabled them to demand still further concessions. This was more marked in pork, which is so much an object of speculation that a ripple in the market is sure to bring out buyers or sellers in considerable numbers. It advanced 10@15c with numerous sales. Lard was about 5c per 100 lbs higher, but with less inquiry. Meats were in good demand at yesterday's quotations, but as buyers generally asked ⅛c more, transactions were limited. Middles are still wanted on English account, the recent large sales having filled but a portion of the orders here. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.75@12.80; do seller February, $12.85@12.90; do seller March, $13.05@13.10; do seller April, $13.15@13.20. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.75; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $8.95@9.00; do seller April, $9.12½. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¼c for short ribs; 5¼@5½c for short clear, and 6¾@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Bacon quoted at 6¼c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.75; 1,000 brls do seller February at $12.90; 750 brls do at $12.87½; 3,500 brls do at $12.85; 250 brls do at $12.80; 750 brls do at $12.75; 750 brls do seller March at $13.07½; 1,500 brls do at $13.05; 500 brls do at $13.02½; 1,000 brls do seller April at $13.25; 5,000 brls do at $13.12½; 250 brls do at $13.20; 250 brls do at $13.15; 1,000 brls do at $13.12½; 1,000 brls do seller the year after February 1 at $12.80; 500 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.85; 100 tcs lard at 8¾c; 15 tcs do at 8¾c; 27 tcs do (country) at 8½c; 250 tcs do seller February at $8.76½; 250 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do seller March at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8.97½; 250 tcs do at $8.95; 1,000 pcs green hams at 7¼c; 5,000 pcs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 40,000 do at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¼c boxed; 200,000 lbs do seller March at 4¼c; 28,000 pcs do buyer first half of February, at 4¼c, at Des Moines; 20,000 lbs (green) do at 3¼c; 250 boxes Cumberlands (country) at 5¾c; 100 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 5¼c; 300,000 lbs do seller April at 6¼c; 20,000 lbs do green at 5¼c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6¼c; 1,000 pcs green bellies at 6¼c; 22 tcs white grease at 7¼c; 49 tcs do at 7¼c; 18 tcs brown do at 6c.

Flour was dull at previous quotations, and some holders were weak in the absence of a demand, notwithstanding the advance in wheat. One lot of superfines were taken on Southern account, and this was the full extent of the shipping business. Bran was dull. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do (low) at $4.90; 240 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 20 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 660 brls. Also 100 brls corn meal at $2.50, and 10 tons bran at $16.00, on track.

Wheat was much more active, and averaged ⅛@½c higher than yesterday. A portion of the advance was effected late yesterday afternoon, on the strength of private telegrams to the effect that Liverpool was stronger. Other reports of the same character were received to-day, but were said to be contradicted by others. New York was also firmer, but that was probably a consequence of the advance in Chicago. The greater demand, that resulted in higher prices, was perhaps due to the conviction on the part of the short interest, that the wheat now here is not at their service, and will not be offered, as it is already placed for future delivery, and it pays to keep it out of the way. The limited receipts now coming in do but little to increase the stock, being scarcely more than enough to supply the wants of millers. Some operators preferred to expect a radical advance on the other side of the water; the European deficiencies were known to be large, and such a free export movement for their supply ensued, that the foreign markets were glutted, and declined so heavily as to bar further shipments. It is thought that these stocks are now reduced so much that fresh orders will soon begin to pour into New York, and cause another advance. How far these anticipations will be justified by the facts remains to be seen; there is one thing sure, however, and that is, that any rude movement, if it be made, will be effectually discounted long in advance by the acute traders who are able to look a little farther ahead than into the middle of next week. Seller February opened this morning at $1.23½, and improved to $1.23¾ at the close. Seller last half do sold at $1.24½@1.24¾; and seller March at $1.25¼@1.26, all closing at the outside. Cash wheat was in better request; No. 2 spring closed at $1.23¼. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.13; and rejected do at $1.04½@1.05. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at at $1.27; 16,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 26,800 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 11,600 bu do at $1.23; 5,600 bu do at $1.22¾; 400 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.33 (2c storage). Total, 74,800 bu; 1,600 bu. No. 1 red winter sold yesterday at $1.38, on winter storage.

Corn was also excited and active at ½@¾c advance, the biggest jump taken on corn prices in many weeks. New York was reported firmer, and the shipping movement continues active. These facts, with the advance in wheat, brought out a large demand from the short interest, which is now taking alarm at the recently developed fact that all the corn now here, and a great deal of that to come here in the spring, is owned by a few men who are believed to be working in harmony. Some have stated the purchases of these men at as high a figure as 10,000,000 bu. Nobody has yet asked the question what they will do with it, but it may turn out to be possible to corner the corn market, even with such an immense crop as we have now to deal with. We give these things only as rumors. It may be that there is nothing in them, but it is difficult to understand how so much corn should have been bought, if not with some general object in view. Cash corn opened at 40½c, advanced to 41c, and closed firm at 40½@41c. Seller February sold at 40½@41¼c; seller March at 41½@42c; seller April at 43½@43¾c; seller May at 45@45½c; seller June at 45@45½c, and seller July at 46@46½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 64,000 bu do at 40¾c; 20,000 bu do at 40½c; 28,000 bu do at 40¼c; 27,000 bu do at 40½c; 11,600 bu do at 40¼c; 4,800 bu rejected at 38c; 1,200 bu by sample at 40c; 800 bu do at 40c; 5,000 bu do at 38c; 400 bu ears at 39c. Total, 397,400 bu.

Oats were quiet, but ½c better, in sympathy with wheat and corn. A sale was made early at 32c, but the market soon advanced to 32½c, and closed firm. Seller February sold at 32½@32¾c; seller March at 33c; seller April at 33½@33¾c; and seller May at 36½@36¾c. Cash sales were: 5,600 bu at 32½c; 600 bu at 32c. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c.

Rye was very quiet, but steady, at 67½@68c for No. 2, and nominally at 60½@61c for rejected. Sales were: 3,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; and 800 bu by sample at 70c.

Barley was dull, and again easier, but less irregular than yesterday. Seller February was quoted at 49c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 48½c; 400 bu at 48c; 400 bu No. 3 (strictly fresh) at 49c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu, by sample, at 63c; 800 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 48c. Total, 3,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were little better than nominal. Wheat closed at $1.23¾@1.23⅞, and corn at 41c, both seller February.

The Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

BUTTER—The butter trade was generally reported quiet, and with the single exception of choice, which continues in light supply, the market ruled weak. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@19c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were in demand and were firmly held at the late advance. Other goods in this line ruled quiet and steady. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Lewiston, 36c; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c; Ludlow AA, paper, $37.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—Remain dull at former rates. We quote: Common at $1.30@1.50; medium at $1.75@1.85, and good to choice at $2.00@2.20.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ⅌ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was again weak on pork barrels. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35, with $1.15 for a lot of machine made; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The market remains dull at the annexed prices: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Trade was again fairly active, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Was in good request and, under a light supply, prices advanced a little. Sales were effected at $7.00@8.25, according to quality.

EGGS—Were plenty and easy at 20@21c, for strictly fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit market continues very quiet, without material change in values. We repeat our quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; black berries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 5½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Are in good demand, and are firm and tending higher. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were unchanged, sales being made at the following quotations: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The exceeding firmness recently developed in the market for coffees and sugars, shows no signs of abatement, and in the former an advance seems imminent. For other goods in the list the market rules very steady. There is a fair and increasing demand. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24¼@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12¼@12½c; XC do, 12¼@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@48c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1 15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@8¼c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 6½@8c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10½c, corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c, common, 5@6c.

HAY—The hay market was reported dull all round, and prices were easy at the reduction noted earlier in the week. The following were the prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in demand, and were quoted steady and firm at the following prices. We quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green [illegible]; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 20@22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@[illegible]; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote prices firm, as follows:

Bar iron	4 2-10@4 5-10c
Horse-shoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	5 2-10@5 4-10c
Light band	5 3-10@6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@6 [illegible]
Oval	5 5-10@5 7-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@4 5-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@5 4-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 @8 c
German plow steel	9 @10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 ¼@12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—No changed was witnessed in the general features of the market. The demand is light, but with light stocks on hand dealers are firm in their views at the quoted prices.

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 31 to 35 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 39@40c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.10; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand for the season, and firm at the following quotations:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.35@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Met with a fair demand from local confectioners, and prices were firm at 19@20c for cakes, and 16c for tub.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A buoyant tone still characterizes the market for goods in this line, and the general tendency of prices is upward. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 13c; 20, 16c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—The demand for nails continues steadily active, and the market is firm at $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Linseed and terpentine are firm and advancing, as the supply is light and the spring trade promises to be active. Other oils rule quiet and steady. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 95c; No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 60c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.09; turpentine, 78@80c.

POTATOES—No change was developed in this market to-day. There was only a light demand and prices were barely sustained at 75@80c for common and at 90@95c for choice, from store.

POULTRY—Prices were firm and comparatively steady, sales making at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.75@4.25; turkeys, do, 10@12½c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in rather light demand but steady at $3.00@3.50 for poor to choice. Clover was quiet and steady at $5.80@6.20; Mammoth do nominal at $6 50@6.75.

TEAS—Nothing new was developed in this market. There is a steady moderate demand at the following range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers generally report a fair business doing, and for all prime goods the market is firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains firm at unchanged prices. The demand is light, but the stocks are small and dealers are firm in their views at the annexed quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There were buyers for all offerings, at full prices. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@61c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@[illegible]c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,073	5,685	1,189
Tuesday	1,739	11,086	1,138
Wednesday	1,940	13,191	1,950
Thursday	3,312	14,236	2,354
Friday	2,500	9,500	2,500
Total	11,564	53,668	9,631
Same time last week	8,634	52,796	11,334

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,195	1,494	3,658
Tuesday	779	2,047	190
Wednesday	322	2,844	....
Thursday	1,299	1,971	180
Friday	....	....	....
Total	3,595	9,356	4,028

CATTLE—The easy feeling noted yesterday and Wednesday in common and medium grades of stock, was a feature of the market to-day, as the supply of such keeps steadily in excess of the demand. So far as fat cattle were concerned, the condition of the market was favorable for sellers; in fact, all that could be desired, the demand being active at full former rates. Advices from the East continue favorable, trade being reported good, and prices firm all around, and the competition between shippers—of whom there was a very full attendance—made trading in the upper grades quite brisk. The offerings embraced every grade of stock, from scrawny cows up to finely formed, thoroughly fattened blooded steers, and sales were reported all the way from $2.25 to $7.00. Sales at the extremes, however, were few, most of the transfers being made at and within the range of $4.25@5.75. The notable sales of the day were 15 head averaging 1,786 lbs, and 11 head averaging 1,720 lbs, at $7.00. The first mentioned drove was fed by J. H. Kissinger, in Pike County, Missouri, and were sold by Bentley, Young & Co., to Billy Moore, by whom they will be shipped to the New York market. The latter were sold by Frye, Reed & Co. Stock steers continue in steady, fair request and all suitable lots find buyers at full previous rates, or $3.00@3.50 for common lots averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $3.72@4.25 for fair to prime droves averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. There is also a good demand for fat cows and light fleshy steers to supply the city trade. The market closed steady for good to choice, but dull and a shade lower for common thin cattle.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.75a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
12	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	fancy steers	1,786	7.00
17	good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	butcher's stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	scallawags	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	butchers stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	choice shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	longhish fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	rough fleshy steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	stockers	[illegible]	2.75
13	stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	fancy steers	1,720	7.00
36	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	choice shipping steers	[illegible]	6.00
34	good shipping steers	1,213	[illegible]
16	good shipping steers	1,167	[illegible]
35	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	extra steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	butchers' stock	[illegible]	2.90
16	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	medium steers	1,140	4.75

HOGS—While there was no particular urgency in the demand for hogs, a decidedly firm feeling was manifested on the part of holders, and, although trading was a little slow, prices were thoroughly sustained throughout; the closing rates exhibiting, if anything, a slight advance on those current during the forenoon. Packers seemed loth to take hold at the ruling prices, but shippers were more confident, and operated on a liberal scale. But for their presence in the market, prices would no doubt speedily take a lower range, as packers are evidently anxious for an early closing of the packing season. The extreme range of prices was $4.10@4.60, with the bulk of the sales at $4.30@4.40, for fair to good fat smooth even lots. As showing that a shade better prices prevailed at the close than at the opening of the market, may be mentioned the sale—effected late in the afternoon—of 29 car loads at $4.35@4.60. They were sold by St. John & Brown to John Soams, for the Boston market. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Without being quotably lower, prices for this class of stock were weaker. There was only a moderate demand either on local account or for shipment, and, in view of the liberal supply, holders seemed willing to concede a little when by so doing they could effect a sale, as the close of the week is near at hand, and none are desirous of "holding over." Good to choice lots were salable at $5.50@6.75, and medium grades at $4.75@5.25. Common thin lots were neglected at $4.00@4.50. A good many remain in the pens unsold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 92.

Tallow, 51s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26—Bonds, 96¼@96½.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Rentes, 56f 67c.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased for week, 2,670,000f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Evening.—Cotton—Steady, middling upland, 10¼@10½d; Orleans, 10½@11d; sales, 15,000 bales; on speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 10,600 bu; American, 8,000. Flour, 26s@27s. New prime mess beef, 71s; short ribs, 33s 6d; Cumberlands, 32s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Woollens are firm in consequence of an advance in the raw material. The cotton goods market is but fairly active, yet prices favor the seller, and tend upward. We quote Dwight star brown sheetings at 14c; Broadway, 12c; Lyman D, 11c; Pocasset F, 10c; Amoskeag bleached drills, 15½c; Pepperell brown do, 15c; Laconia corset jeans, 14c; American stripes, 11½@13c; White Rock bleached muslins, 16½c; Warren F F do, 18c; Fruit of the Loom 100s, 21c; Fruit of the Loom, yard wide muslin, 18c; do 5-4 sheetings, 25c; do 6-4 do, 30c; Whittenton plain and mixed cottonades, 35c; do striped do, 37½c; do blue and gold double and twist, 40c, and worsted braids; 55c for No. 33.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 45 cars, the bulk of which were not offered here. The market closes steady, with prices firmer and offerings generally sold. Sales of 131 Illinois steers, 1,330 to 1,417 lbs, $4.00@6 20; 84 Missouri steers, 1,150 to 1,230 lbs, $4.45@5.70; 90 Texas steers, 970 to 1,200 lbs, $4.45@4.62½.

Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market dull and heavy with no demand, holders asking high prices and sales meagre. Sales were: 177 Ohio sheep, 81 lbs, at $6.50; 187 Michigans, 101 lbs, at $7.37½.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600. Market active and higher. Sales: 1,600 at $4.70@4.87½ for fair to choice.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Beeves to-day, 1,000, making 8,000 for the week, and the market unchanged, closing somewhat firm with the yards emptied; 6 cars Ohio steers, 7 cwt., sold at 11½c; 6 cars good Ohio, 7½ cwt., at 11½@13c; 6 cars ordinary Illinois, 8½ cwt., 10@11¼c; 3 cars poor, 6½ cwt., 10c, 56 lbs. per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,600, making 20,000 this week. Market steady at full rates. Car 75 lb Michigan 7½c; car 80 lb State, 7½c; car 115 lb, Canadas, 8c; car 108 lb State, 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,800, making 26,500 this week. City dressed firm at 6@6¼c; Western dressed at 5½@5½c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 32½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Rye quiet and held firmly; No. 1, 67½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 58c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firmly at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Less firm; a fraction lower; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at full prices; extra family, $6.50, in round lots. Wheat—Demand and supply limited; red and white from store, $1.50@1.70. Corn firm; shelled (sacked) 63c; in bulk, 55c. Oats steady and firm; prime sacked, 52c. Rye—More active and firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Active; mess pork $13.50; sugar-cured hams, 13c; plain do, 11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6⅞c. Lard, 9@10c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $6.90@7.00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.53@1.56. Corn dull and lower at 46@47c. Rye scarce and firm at 87@90c. Oats firm; 44@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Heavy. Receipts depress the market; 25@26c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak at 17@22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—An advance asked, but none established; $13.25 offered; $13.50 asked. Lard—An advance asked, none established; 9@9½c asked. Bulk meats in good demand; sales 1,400,000 lbs shoulders, at 4⅝@4¾c for sides; 6⅛@6½c for clear rib and clear; all speculative and local country packers acting freely; city, none buying; sales for March, at 4¼c for shoulders; 6⅛@6¼c for clear rib and clear; some sales of clear rib at 6¼c, buyer first half of March. Bacon quiet; held firmly, owing to close of navigation with ice. Shoulders—6¼@6½c for sides; 7¼@8c for clear rib and clear.

HOGS—Scarce and firm at $4.40@4.85. Receipts, 2,300.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower, at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 red winter, $1.49; No. 2, $1.41. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and weak; offered at 44c for No. 1.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 20½@21c; car lots, 21@22c, in small lots. Crude, $4.75@4.80.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and ½c lower; extra, $1.56½. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 57½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—In good demand at $5.20.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 48c; low, 47½@47¾c; yellow, 49½c. Oats dull and unchanged; Michigan, 41c.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.18@5.20.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine State, $6.25@6.75; extra family, $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; red Wabash, $1.55@1.57; red Western, $1.55. Rye firm at 90c. Corn—mixed Western, 68@70c; yellow, 64@66c. Oats steady; white, 56@56½c; mixed, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50. Lard, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull; Western, 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firmer. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 67@69c. Oats firmer at 53@57c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 6½c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard steady at 9½c.

WHISKEY—93½@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.28½; No. 3 fall, $1.55; No. 2 red winter, $1.62. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats a shade better; No. 2 in warehouse, 37c; mixed, sacked, 42@43c. Barley quiet; fall, 75@85c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $13.00; no sales. Dry salted meat firm, but business light; loose clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; hold ¼c higher. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Active and firm at $3.90@4.50; bulk of sales at $4.15@4.30.

CATTLE—Firm and active at $3.00@3.50.

A New York Journalist on a New York Judge.

From the New York Tribune.

Judge George G. Barnard, New York Supreme Court:

SIR: On my return this afternoon, after a brief absence from the city, I find in several morning papers of Monday what purports to be a statement made by you, in which my name is introduced. After several malicious expressions of your impotent rage, which I pass by, you indulge in baser insinuations, which I have heard, is intimated, you apply to me. I have inquired of the reporter who took down your words, and he says that when you made these slanderous remarks he asked you to whom you referred, and, like the practised knave you are universally known to be, you sought to shield yourself from criminal prosecution for their utterance by a quibble, and declined to make yourself responsible by a direct answer.

I believe you lie in insinuating it of any man; I know and will prove you lie in insinuating such slanders of me. If you will make yourself responsible at law for the slanderous innuendo you have hissed like a snake, and which you have not the moral courage to speak openly as a man, I will give you an opportunity to prove your words before a jury. If you are not that meanest and most cowardly of slanderers, the slanderer by innuendo, you will accept this challenge and take the consequences, which I promise shall speedily follow. You pretend to be anxious to get before a Grand Jury. Cease to skulk, and you shall be accommodated.

W. F. G. SHANKS,
City Editor Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $500 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, 167 East Twelfth-st., between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Brownson, Hayden & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to and from said firm will be settled by Brownson Bros. & Co., who are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm of Brownson, Hayden & Co.

January 13, 1872.

BROWNSON, BROS. & CO.,

Successors to Brownson, Hayden & Co., manufacturers of

NECK WEAR.

Sole Western agents for Gray's Molded Collars and Cuffs, and Burlock's Diamond Shirts.

192 WABASH-AV.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bailey & Merrill is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. S. Bailey is authorized to collect all debts due, and settle all claims against said firm.

Chicago, Jan. 25, 1872. A. S. BAILEY, A. W. MERRILL.

A. S. BAILEY,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Wrought Iron Pipe, and Fittings, 65 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bohanon & Purington is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James A. Purington having sold to George W. Bohanon his entire interest in the late firm. George W. Bohanon is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts and settle all bills of the firm.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1872. GEORGE W. BOHANON, JAMES A. PURINGTON.

George W. Bohanon would respectfully inform his patrons and friends that he will continue the business of carriage manufacturing at his old stand, 56 and 58 West Madison-st. Orders solicited.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 8 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year ... [illegible]
Five copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club ... [illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club ... [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year ... [illegible]
Five copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum ... [illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum ... [illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Founder and Conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, in 1850, and for the past 12 years at 91 and [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., since the Great Fire removed to 341 West Madison-st., corner of May. The greatest Specialist of the age in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, Organic Weakness, etc. Remember the number, 341 West Madison-st., corner of May. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations and communications are strictly inviolable.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his Circular. [illegible] Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

DR. TOWNSEND,

Office, 150 South Halsted-st., formerly of 181 South Clark-st., is still treating all special and Nervous Diseases of both sexes with safety and success, and may be confidently consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. All Female Diseases receive special attention. Send for circular.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

29 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, oldest and successful physician in the treatment of all the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic, and special diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND HAVEN, ETC.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Saturdays excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

Union Depot—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ||Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot at foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. [illegible] No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Milwaukee Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. D. & V. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

A SUGGESTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The statement of Secretary Boutwell to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the report of the Committee on the Syndicate operation, show that the public debt was increased $130,000,000 from the 1st of September to the 1st of December, 1871, and that interest to the amount of $1,700,000 was paid on the increase, without any capital having been invested by the Syndicate; also, that the Syndicate consisted of Jay Cooke & Co. and certain other persons unknown to the Secretary. This is held by the Committee not to involve either an infraction of the law, or a payment of more than one-half of 1 per cent as commissions for negotiating the loan. The Committee express no opinion as to the wisdom of the operation, but say that it may safely be left to the judgment of the public.

It is well known that the intent and expectation of Congress was, that the new bonds should be sold at par in coin, or should be exchanged at par for the old bonds. For this reason a clause was inserted in the law, that the public debt should not at any time be increased, and that the total expense of advertising and negotiating the loan should not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. If anybody had suggested that, under the law, the debt might be *temporarily* increased, and that the expense of negotiating the loan might be 2 per cent, instead of one-half of 1 per cent, a clause would certainly have been added to prevent the Secretary from accomplishing by indirection what he could not do directly, viz.: paying out of the Treasury $1,700,000 in addition to the sum authorized to be paid as commissions to the Syndicate.

But we let that pass, and proceed to consider the remainder of the loan, which, according to public rumor, is about to be syndicated. If it is the expectation and desire of Congress that the Government money or the Government credit, to the amount of $600,000,000, or $1,000,000,000, or the whole amount of the outstanding 5-20 bonds, shall be loaned to Jay Cooke & Co., or other private individuals, without interest, for the period of three months, or any other time, that expectation and desire ought to be reduced to writing and enacted in the form of a law, so that there may be no future misunderstanding about it, no room left for accusations against the Secretary, and no need of his resorting to the device of accepting bank checks as gold when he knows that the checks are drawn against no funds, and would be protested if payment were demanded on them. We doubt whether any political advantages are attained by such transactions which compensate for the money lost to the Treasury, or atone for the sharp practice involved in them. Let us have plain sailing henceforward; and, when we advertise for a loan hereafter, let the money-lenders and the taxpayers understand to a half-dime how much is to be paid for interest and how much allowed for commissions. We make this suggestion to the Committee of Ways and Means for what it is worth. We believe it will save more money to the Government in the long run than any Syndicate will ever put in the Treasury by any hocus-pocus whatsoever.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Legislature, after devoting more than a year to the consideration of the subject, seems as far as ever from any agreement upon a law to regulate the exercise of Eminent Domain in the State of Illinois. Bills have been considered in both Houses, but no action has been had. There are certain radical views upon this subject, to which members adhere strenuously, and which have not yet been reconciled to the extent of passing a law. As we understand it, the members of the Legislature are divided, in relation to this matter, into the following classes:

1. Those who deny that any person can be charged with special benefits resulting from any public work, of whatever kind.

2. Those who adhere to the foregoing proposition, with the exception that municipal corporations can assess benefits upon real estate supposed to be increased in value by opening streets and alleys, or paving or otherwise improving the same.

3. Those who think that railroads should be entitled to a deduction from the value of lands taken by them, because of the benefits conferred upon the property through which the roads are constructed.

Each of these propositions has its advocates, and it seems, from the votes in the House of Representatives, that no one of them has strength enough to command a majority. The Legislature, perhaps, would reach a conclusion on this subject if they would remember that their duty is to provide the machinery to execute the Constitution, and not to make a Constitution. The Legislature cannot determine by law what the Constitution means; it cannot confer upon railroads rights which the Constitution denies, nor deprive them of rights to which they are entitled. If cities may assess benefits upon property supposed to be specially benefited by local improvements, they have that right under existing laws which are consistent with the Constitution. If the new Constitution deprives cities of this power, then the Legislature cannot confer it upon them. The struggle in the Legislature seems to be to give to the Constitution a Legislative construction which it is hoped may be final, and thus forestall or coerce the Judiciary in a peculiar construction of the Constitution.

There is a pressing need for legislation on this subject. There is no demand for a Legislative judgment as to the relative rights of individuals and the public; all that is needed is provision for the legal machinery by which the right of Eminent Domain may be asserted. All else may be left to the Courts to determine.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes a statement of a conversation had with President Grant, some two years ago, by General Hawley, the editor of the *Courant*, in which the President argued earnestly for a reform of the Civil Service. Hawley talked against the competitive examinations and the life-tenure of office in the Departments, saying "He did not like to think of a body of 40,000 or 50,000 civil officers appointed practically for life. They might grow into a well-drilled, compact, political army, the obedient partisan servants of the Executive, and, in some emergencies, the dangerous enemies of liberty."

The President's reply is thus reported:

> The President replied that the very fact that these officers were appointed to serve during good behavior, with a tolerable certainty of a competent salary and possibly a pension in old age, and would not be either appointed or removed to help personal and merely partisan purposes, would make them less mischievous than at present; they would be less likely to mingle desperately in the fight. He specially instanced the army and navy. They embrace large bodies of able and well-educated men in the service for life, and assured of what is virtually a pension in old age. The result has been that army and navy officers make it a point of honor to recognize with profound respect whomever they may find at the head of the nation or of any State, of whatever party; they vote if they choose, and are entirely free in their opinions, but are not active in politics; and they cultivate a high sense of honor in all their duties and labors. The country has no body of servants of such uniform fidelity and integrity. The graduates of West Point and Annapolis showed a larger proportion of loyal men than any other class of public servants. The President argued that something of the same good results might reasonably be hoped for under a well devised system of Civil Service.

This coincides in sentiment with the brief utterances devoted to this subject in the President's earliest communications to Congress. It shows that his opinions were sound at that time, as they appear to be now; though his practice in exercising his prerogative of appointment and removal since his Administration commenced has demonstrated that he had to yield his own views to the pressure of the political partisans by whom the White House was invaded. General Grant now avows a determination to make a stand against the corruptions of Federal Administration, and the people are hoping that he will succeed in maintaining his position. The investigation now going on in New York has furnished him with at least one good weapon for his purpose. He can point to the testimony elicited by that investigation concerning Leet, Stocking, Murphy, Cornell, and Company, as a direct and natural result of the old *regime*, and say to Messrs. Carpenter, Snapp, *et al.*, "There, gentlemen, is the way *your* plan has worked, in spite of my determination, at the outset, to make my Administration distinguished for honesty and economy. Your system is a delusion and a fraud. I have found a better one. I have determined henceforth to take counsel of wiser men, and of my own convictions of duty. Go to. Pay your campaign debts with your own currency. You can't use the offices any longer for that purpose."

POLITICAL EXPENSES.

Since the Retrenchment Committee commenced its investigation into the conduct of the New York Custom House, and the manipulation of the Republican party of New York in connection therewith, it has been stated in the New York *Tribune* that the employes of the Custom House were served, on a certain pay-day, with a notice of a peremptory nature, *requiring* them to pay a tax of 2 per cent for party purposes. This statement was denied with great show of indignation by the Custom House organ in New York; the explanation being that the notice, if served, was a forgery. This plea has already been pretty badly shaken by the testimony of Mr. A. B. Cornell, himself the Surveyor of the Port, one of the gentlemen who picked the State Central Committee for service at Syracuse last summer. Mr. Cornell, of course, went before the Committee for the purpose of justifying everybody and everything inside the Custom House Ring; and, true to his errand, he undertook to assure everybody that the contributions for political purposes were all *voluntary*. But, being questioned a little more closely, he explained how, in order to be relieved from the assessment, an employe had to come to him (the Surveyor) and beg off by producing a sick family or other equally urgent reason for being excepted from the assessment, which amounted, in the aggregate, according to Cornell's testimony, to $12,000 upon 400 men, most of whom were simple laborers.

Here, however, is something more definite about the alleged peremptory notice. Daniel Sheehan, an ex-Inspector, writes to the *Tribune* the following, among other statements, to all of which, he says, he is ready to make affidavit:

> A written order was, at 9:30 a. m., on Oct. 31, 1870, posted up in the Surveyor's office, between the desks of Deputy Surveyors Fullerton and Abell, directly in front of the door by which the room is entered from the corridor. The following is a copy:
>
> NOTICE!—All persons employed in this Department will be taxed 2 per cent upon their salary at the office of the Surveyor. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of the Port.
>
> About 50 men were in line, I among the rest, waiting our turn to get our pay-rolls countersigned by Deputy Surveyor Benedict, and while in the line I read the order twice. I was greatly surprised that the order was so peremptory, and for that reason read it a second time. *In addition to this, the messenger of the Surveyor, James Montague, gave notice to almost every man within my hearing to go to the private office of Mr. Cornell and pay the assessment.* There are between 300 and 400 men employed in the Surveyor's Department, every one of whom, I have every reason to believe, paid this tax. I myself saw several do so.

And Mr. Sheehan adds, with apparent justice, "It is very remarkable that Mr. Cornell did not know that this money was collected in his private office, when he detailed Messrs. French, Culver, and Abell for that purpose."

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

Under the Treaty of Washington, the right of Americans to catch fish in the waters and bays of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the other British Provinces, and to land and cure their fish on British soil, is compensated for by the privilege of bringing British fish into the ports of the United States free of duty. The Buffalo *Commercial* publishes a letter from a firm of wholesale dealers in lake fish, in that city, pointing out how this provision of the treaty will prove fatal to the American lake fisheries. That interest is now a very large one, and is constantly increasing. Whitefish and lake-trout are becoming as familiar in all the markets of the country as mackerel or shad. There are several thousand persons engaged in this business, and the amount expended for labor is large. The Buffalo packers state that, so far as the article of fresh fish is concerned, the British enjoy our market on an equality with the American fishermen. The treaty proposes now to admit the packed fish on like equality. The hardship in the matter is, that the ordinary outfit of nets, etc., of an American fisherman, costs $600, while at Fort Erie or Windsor, in Canada, the same kit can be purchased at $350. The difference in the cost is owing to the fact that gilling twine, which is made for fishing purposes, pays a duty of 40 per cent in gold. These kits have to be renewed one-half annually. The American fisherman, therefore, begins business at a cost of $600, with $300 outlay annually thereafter, while the man on the other side of the lake has to pay only $350 at first and $175 annually. Fishing with free twine and materials, and having free salt with which to cure and pack his fish, the British fishermen can sell their catch in every part of the United States from 40 to 60 per cent cheaper than can the Americans. The remarkable fact is pointed out that salt made at Onondaga, in the United States, is sent to Canada, where it is sold to the British fishermen at about one-half less than the price charged to the American fishermen at Mackinac, and thus our tariff on salt is used to throw the lake-fishing business into the hands of the Canadians.

The law allows the New England fishermen a drawback of all duties paid on salt used in packing fish; and there is no reason why the same privilege should not be extended to those engaged in the lake-fisheries. The ratification of the treaty by Canada will put American fishing on the lakes at a serious disadvantage, unless the tax on salt and netting be repealed.

ANTI-ERIE LEGISLATION.

The melancholy days have evidently come for the thieves of Erie, and with each cold blast the Ring waxes thinner and thinner, and gives presage of its coming dissolution. The bullet of the assassin, when it removed Fisk Junior from his busy plottings, did for Erie what it seemed impossible could be done. It was like the battery discharge which opens the way for the infantry and cavalry to rush in and take possession of the works. The forces are already moving. The defrauded stockholders, State Legislatures, and the Courts are moving from different points, but are all converging upon the same object—the administration of Erie. There is every prospect that the outrageous Classification bill, by which Gould, Fisk & Co. succeeded in stealing the road, will be repealed. The Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature is also engaged in hearing arguments upon a very important bill, which is evidently intended to affect Erie, from the fact that Jay Gould's partner is at Albany opposing it. By the provisions of this bill, the Attorney General is clothed with power, in case of a suit against a corporation, to seize and examine its books, when circumstances warrant it; to locate the place of trial where he chooses; and it gives the Judge power, upon proper notice, to suspend the officers of the corporation, and by that means obtain a Receiver. The Erie counsel bases his opposition to the bill upon the charge that such powers are liable to abuse. Granting such to be the case, the liability to abuse is infinitesimally small when compared with the actuality of abuse, which exists in the Erie management; and, if this great abuse can be cured homœopathically by compelling the patient to swallow a smaller abuse, we see no reason why the remedy should not be applied. There has never been a time yet when a Court could get possession of all the books of Erie, or the exact book it wanted; and there has scarcely ever been a time when Erie could not locate a suit in the Ring Courts, and thereby keep its dishonest managers in power. As no other corporation manifested any fear of this extension of the Attorney General's powers, by putting in an appearance to protest against it, there will be little sympathy with Erie in the action of its counsel, Mr. Sherman, the partner of Jay Gould, one of the leading railroad-grabbers, who evidently felt that he could not face the music alone, and had not the assurance of Fisk to stand up to the rack and fight for his ill-gotten gains. Fisk was wont to call Jay Gould the brains of Erie, but the brains for once are unable to execute what they plan. Without Fisk's assurance and force, Jay Gould is but a spider, spinning a very crafty web, but without the quickness or the pluck to seize and devour his prey. The loss of Fisk to the partnership is an irreparable one. Intellectuality alone in crime is no better than the same alone in virtue and, without Fisk's hands to execute, Gould's head is no better than a wooden one.

The New Jersey Legislature has joined hands with the New York Legislature in the campaign, and has inaugurated active operations by the introduction of two important bills, which are being vigorously pressed to their certain passage. The first of these bills imposes, upon the real and personal property of Erie in Jersey City, the same taxes that are imposed upon other property in that city. Under a special law which Erie procured some years since, all its property lying east of the Bergen Tunnel, amounting, in value, to several millions, is totally exempted from municipal taxation, and yields to the State only the trifling sum of $12,000 per annum. If taxed as other property is taxed, it will yield to the State nearly $200,000; and, as there is no reason why it should not be taxed as other property is taxed, the honest burghers of New Jersey, thinking that $200,000 is sixteen times better than $12,000, are going to have it, or puzzle Jay Gould to tell the reason why they can't. The second bill aims at the fundamental theory, which Erie has constantly ignored, that the people have some rights which Erie is bound to respect. New Jersey has always been a railroad-ridden State. Its United Companies with their immense canal property, their main lines and auxiliary roads, and their millions in property, rolling and floating stock, have overrun the State to such an extent that Camden & Amboy has dictated politics, finance, and nearly every other policy to the State. However quietly New Jersey may have submitted to these home impositions, it is evident that she does not intend any longer to allow outsiders to come in and enjoy the same privilege of abusing her, without some remuneration. Hence, this second bill, which provides that, should any Company detain a passenger, by accident or otherwise, over ten minutes, he should have the right to recover the amount of his fare and costs. This bill comes from the Committee on the Morris & Essex Railroad, which, owing to the obstructions to travel at the Bergen Tunnel, resulting from Erie mismanagement, suffers great inconvenience and delay. The passage of such a bill will enable sufferers to collect from the Erie Railroad where the detention is caused by it. This, with another proposition to place the management of the tunnel in the hands of a Commission, completes the first movements of legislation against Erie. With its books made attainable, its power to control Courts checked, the possibility of removing its dishonest officials established, and legislation secured which shall compel it to pay for property when it uses it, like any other corporation, and to observe the rights of the travelling public, and, in addition to this, with the road in the hands of honest stockholders, there seems to be a prospect that Erie may become a national blessing instead of a national curse.

The Supreme Court has refused a writ of *supersedeas* in the case of Alderman Glade, so that unhappy person will have to remain in jail, serving out the term of imprisonment for which he has been sentenced. Hitherto, the indicted Aldermen and their friends have assumed to treat the whole prosecution as a good joke; they have laughed at the idea of convicting an Alderman for any official misconduct; and it was confidently expected that the case against Glade would be thrown out of Court, and that that would be the end of the matter. Glade's conviction for a moment dampened the spirits of the fraternity; but the confident expectation that the Supreme Court would resent the imprisonment of an Alderman as an outrage upon the Lords anointed, supported them, as it did the prisoner in jail; but, now that the Supreme Court refuses to interfere, and leaves the Alderman to undergo his imprisonment, the business becomes serious. Hereafter, the law of the case will be considered as settled, and the trials of the other accused must turn on the facts of each case.

We print elsewhere the full text of Gortschakoff's note to Mr. Curtin, disjointed fragments of which hitherto have been construed into an indication of coolness between Russia and the United States. The full note, however, has nothing warlike about it, but, on the other hand, the old diplomat is convinced that the Catacazy matter, "painful as it is, will in no way alter the feelings of old and sincere friendship which unite our two countries,—feelings which very recently have received a striking illustration in the cordial reception that the American nation has given to the son of my august master." As very few people in this country have any different convictions with relation to Russia, there is little danger of the disturbance of the *entente cordiale*. The entertainment of Alexis can proceed, and we are left at liberty to vent our warlike spirit on Spain, or the next comer.

The unfortunate action of the Gladstone Administration in so ruthlessly cutting out from the Christmas pantomimes and farces all allusions to itself, has aroused a storm of indignation, which will probably result in abolishing forever the obnoxious censorship of the drama. Mr. Donne, the Examiner of Stage-Plays, has written to the London *Daily News*, which has been prominent in the movement, a letter in which he frankly admits that he "uniformly cut out from manuscripts sent for examination 'personal or personally political questions,' as well as passages or words, names or phrases, such as were likely to give offence on religious or moral grounds." The action is defended on the ground of long-continued precedent; and the *Daily News* publishes a peculiar history of the censorship in the past. The office of Examiner of Stage-Plays is a lineal descendant from that of "Master of the Revels," who, in the olden time, ruled the holiday-festivals of the Court, and nominally supervised all theatrical performances. His supervision became actual in the last century, when Gay's "Beggar's Opera," and its afterpiece, "Polly," aroused the wrath of George II. The two plays were promptly suppressed; but the result was, that the poet became the pet of the Opposition, and the obnoxious dramas were sold far and wide,—thus appealing to many more people than they would otherwise ever have reached. Discouraged by this, the Government did not again exercise its power until Fielding, in 1736, caricatured on the stage the whole Ministry. The Prime Minister at once procured the passage of the present stringent law, which has ever since kept up a guerrilla warfare between the Ministry and the playwrights. In this, the latter have naturally carried off the palm in argument, but have been obliged to submit, despite argument. Some sharp sayings are quoted. When one Examiner struck from a play the words:

> Am I so lightly held, so low in estimate,
> To brook dishonor from a knave in place?

The author retorted: "This vigorous functionary has thus taken all knaves in place under his especial patronage." The censorship seems to have been by no means impartially administered. Thus, a play in which Lord John Russell was a character was forbidden in the same year that a caricature of Daniel O'Connell was allowed. Again, in 1824, a drama was performed in which George III., who had died four years before, was the hero, and the then King, George IV. was represented as the Prince of Wales. The reason for allowing this violation of the avowed principle that "No living person, native or foreign, important or unimportant, shall be personated," was, apparently, that George III. figured as the "Father of his People," and, in the last scene, was actually represented as borne up to Heaven,—a proceeding which caused one indignant spectator to fling a glass bottle at the head of His Majesty. Some curious instances of excision might be given. One Examiner cut out "Zounds!" and "Bodikins!" on account of their profane derivation; and, quite recently, a word, in itself unobjectionable, was forbidden because, "if carelessly pronounced, it might sound like 'Resurrection.'" In an investigation of the whole matter, Mr. Shirley Brooks testified as follows:

> I had submitted a dramatization of D'Israeli's "Coningsby." The Lord Chamberlain said: "You see that you are writing a kind of quasi-political piece, and here you are exhibiting a sort of contrast between the manufacturing people and the lower classes. Do not you think now that would be a pity?" I ventured to explain to him that over the water, at that very time, there was a right honorable villain in almost every piece that was played in one of the theatres, who was always sending poachers to jail, and always seducing his inferiors' wives, and that that person was exhibited on the stage with a star, or a garter, or a ribbon, or something of that kind, on his breast. * * * Now, in my own piece I had an aristocrat who was behaving rather better in a scene where a mill was burning, or something of that kind. However, that had to come out. Then this was not to be in, and that was not to be in; something might be construed into an allusion to some family in Shropshire. Mr. Holloway's ointment was not to be put in as Mr. Highgate's ointment, because really Mr. Holloway was an industrious tradesman, and employed a good many people; and so on.

The cramping effect of such a policy upon authorship, and its damaging effect upon the Government whenever it gains publicity, can be easily imagined. The Hon. Robert Lowe's unlucky match-project would have been, at worst, only gently satirized for a few days, and then suffered to relapse into oblivion; but the Examiner's public statement: "I have struck Lowe's name and the matches out of every pantomime for '71," has been published far and wide, and has kept up for weeks a storm of ridicule, worse than that which first laughed down the pretty match-stamps with their pretty motto of "*Ex luce lucellum*."

The Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is now formally before the public as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who is an intimate personal friend of the Senator, telegraphs to his paper that "General Wilson's friends have determined to present his name to the Republicans of the country as the man who, above all other men, should receive the nomination for the Vice Presidency at the Philadelphia Convention." He also states that these friends of the Massachusetts Senator claim for him already the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Alabama, and other States, and that New England will undoubtedly pronounce in his favor, it being understood that Speaker Blaine declines to be considered a candidate for that un-distinction.

Mr. Colfax announced, some time since, his determination not, on any account, to be a candidate for re-election but this determination has since, it is said, been so far shaken; that he is now counted among the candidates. Still others are likely to develop before the ides of June, when the Convention assembles. If they are all of as high grade as the two whom we have named, the Republican party will be fortunate in having a very choice list from which to select. As the Vice President has little or no patronage to dispense, we may reasonably expect that the people will have a good show to nominate the candidate.

Pennsylvania is growing restive under her bondage to her railroads. The keenly satirical statement, that the Speaker of the House always asked, just before adjournment, "Has Tom Scott any further business for this body to do?" seems to have stung. At any rate, there are great grumbling and many calls for a change in policy. Apparently to quiet this spirit of uneasiness, the Harrisburg *State Journal* publishes a long leader on "Railroads as Disciplinera of Communities," in which it says:

> Next to the training in our common schools is fitting boys to perform the duties of men. It requires the discipline of railroad management to make the perfect man, to develop the really expert mechanic, and elevate the character of the common laborer.
>
> The railroad regulates hotels, shipping merchants, financiers, pleasure-seekers, and the domestic circle. The wife of a railroad employe dare not be slothful. The merchant and real-estate owner who trusts such a workman does it with safety, because he knows his pay is sure.
>
> There never was in any nation such a regulator to draw out the highest qualities of man as the railroad; and its development of good men of the best standard exceeds that of all other business.

If such convincing statements as these do not satisfy the grumblers, they must be hard to please.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* strives to prove that the band of desperadoes who killed Fred. Loring and his fellow-passengers were not Apaches, but white men disguised as Indians. He cites the notorious fact that there are many roving bands which are entirely made up of whites, who rob and murder, masquerading as Indians. Two strong reasons for believing the band in question to be of this sort are the facts that only one or two of the killed were scalped; and that, instead of taking blankets and fire-arms, the murderers rifled the mail-bags and carried off all the money, etc., from the pockets of their victims. An Indian will often burn the mails in pure mischief, but has never been known to carry off the letters, and never burdens himself with money. In 1862, some Shoshones captured, in Northern Oregon, a stage in which were boxes containing $20,000 worth of gold-dust, and carried off the boxes, leaving their precious contents inside the stage. The writer in question certainly makes a strong case, and pretty conclusively frees the Apaches from the crime of the murder of the rising young author.

A reminiscence of the time when it was the duty of a Christian to see that the body of a suicide was buried at some cross-roads, with a sharp stake nicely driven through its heart, comes from Black Fork, a small town in Ashland County, Ohio. Some five months ago, a man residing there committed suicide, and was duly buried in the lot owned by the family in the town cemetery. Black Fork was aroused by the profanation. For some time the grave had to be guarded in order to prevent a forcible resurrection of the body. When this scheme was given up, public remonstrances and petitions were circulated and signed, and legal advice was taken, in order to devise some way of preventing the contamination of the bodies of the dead saints of Black Fork by the proximity of the self-murderer's corpse. Finally the family of the deceased were forced to yield to the popular clamor, and, a few days ago, the body was disinterred and reburied elsewhere. Such a contemptible instance of mingled superstition and inhumanity is, fortunately, a rarity.

The application of the English and American literary and scietific gentlemen in favor of M. Elysee Reclus, the eminent French geographer, lately sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Thiers Government, for his connection with the Commune, has been crowned with success. The sentence has been changed to banishment. It is now to be hoped that he will accept the invitation of the American *litterateurs* and come to this country to reside. A compulsory service under the Commune rule will not debar him from a very hearty greeting at our hands.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Lilian S. Edgarton is to lecture at Champaign Feb. 9.

—LaSalle has a new schoolhouse worth $13,000.

—A pet cat, which died at the ripe old age of 24, was recently buried with impressive ceremonies at Canton.

—M. W. Riggs, of Jacksonville, has sold 22 steers, averaging 1,752 pounds.

—William Reynolds, of Peoria, one of the Trustees of the State Reform School at Pontiac, says the only foundation for the charge of malfeasance in office preferred against Mr. Reynolds, the Superintendent, was the fact that two discharged employes of the school attempted to procure an indictment, but that the Grand Jury refused to find a bill. A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the school is to be held next week, when the whole affair will doubtless be investigated.

—The population of Quincy was, on Wednesday, increased by three male children, the offspring of one couple.

—The "black tongue" disease is destroying the cattle of Knox County.

—A Mr. Squires living near Aurora, soon goes to Texas after 5,000 or 6,000 sheep.

—The Centralia *Sentinel* states that the peach buds of that region have not suffered material injury from the cold weather.

—The Peoria *Review* says: "The family of which the father of Mr. Richard W. Burt, of this city, is a member, is a remarkable one as regards longevity. It sprang from Revolutionary stock, and consists of nine members, all living at advanced ages. Their combined ages foot up about 550 years. Mr. Daniel Burt, who lived in Orange County, New York, and removed to Coshocton, Ohio, in 1830, was the patriarch of this generation. His children, all living, are aged as follows: Foght Burt, 72 years; Clara Johnson, 70; Morris Burt, 68; John Burt, 66; James Burt, 63; Washington Burt, 59; Daniel Burt, 57; Sarah Puff, 54; and Rachel Miskimen, 51. From this generation has sprung that of which Mr. R. W. Burt is a member, some 60 in all. Mr. Burt is a Foght Burt, the eldest of Daniel Burt's family, and is himself the oldest of his generation. The members of the two generations are residing in Ohio and Illinois."

—The old settlers of Warren and Henderson Counties are making extensive arrangements to have an Old Settlers' Reunion on the 22d day of February at Gamble's Hall, in Young America.

IOWA.

The small-pox is raging at Sherman, Hardin County, and at Creston.

—Clinton and Lyons are contemplating a consolidation.

—Governor Carpenter has ordered that the guards at the State Penitentiary be armed with breech-loaders.

—The swine of Plainview are afflicted with some inexplicable disease, appearing to be paralyzed in their hinder parts.

—On Friday morning of last week, the horned horse which has excited so much interest in Older's Circus and Menagerie, died at Independence, without giving any premonitory symptoms of disease up to the evening previous to its death.

—Des Moines has a boy but 20 years old, who performs many wonderful feats of strength. He shoulders an iron rail 24 feet in length, such as ordinarily requires the united strength of four men to handle, and walks off as though it were a dry basswood. He can take a ¾-inch iron rod, two feet long, and strike it across his left arm with such force as to bend the iron, with as much seeming ease as though it were a piece of telegraph wire. At the Polk County Fair, last fall, he lifted, on a wager, at the scales, the weight of 1375 pounds. And yet he weighs but 150 pounds.

—A farmer near Cedar Rapids purchased, a few months ago, in the northwestern part of the State, a herd of nine elk, and two deer, and proposes to impress into farm service the male portion of the former, by training them to submit to the yoke. They are somewhat defiant at times, and at other times allow their hide to be scratched and themselves to be handled, as good docile cattle ought to, without resistance. They are turned into the fields with the rest of the stock, and enjoy all the privileges of the farm, which they do not abuse, as many animals more domesticated, sometimes do. Their owner has been offered $1,460 for the herd, but declines to sell.

—Davenport pays higher wages to her teachers than any other city in Iowa. The highest wages she pays is $250 per month.

—The largest stock-feeders in the State of Iowa are Hedges & Mills, whose headquarters and feeding yards are at Lewis, Cass County. Last year their sales at one time amounted to nearly $65,000, and within the past few days they have sold to Matt Madron, of Bedfield, cattle and hogs to the amount of about $60,000. The lot includes 600 steers and 1,000 hogs.

—Davenport City Railway stock sells at 85c. The sale of the Gas-Works property took place on Wednesday,—Thomas G. Gaylord, of Cincinnati, purchasing it at $135,500.

—Great excitement prevails in Cherokee County, owing to the defalcation of D. T. Gearhart, late County Treasurer. His term of office expired Jan. 1, but he has so far evaded a settlement. A day or two since, he made a written acknowledgment of his embezzlement, and a Committee is now examining his affairs. The sum stolen is small, probably about $2,000, and consisted in schoolhouse and teachers' funds.

—William B. Smith, of Elkader, brother of Joseph Smith, of Mormon prophet fame, is announced to deliver a course of lectures at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, beginning Jan. 31.

—Page County officials are in trouble, having forgotten the combination numbers of the county safe lock. They report $12,000 within.

WISCONSIN.

Four priests of the order of "The Holy Cross of Notre Dame" have arrived in Watertown and taken charge of the Parish of St. Bernard's Church. They have decided to establish a mission there.

—Mrs. Hanson, of Racine, who was so nearly suffocated by the fumes of gas from a coal stove last week, has since died.

—The amount of logs already banked on the Peshtigo and Menominee Rivers will not vary much from 75,000,000 feet, or about one-third of the amount intended to be put in this season.

—A few days since, Mr. F. Lange, residing near Watertown, found 150 counterfeit five-franc pieces in the hollow of an old stump. The coin shows evidence of age, and is well executed. It bears date of 1829, and has the head of Charles X. engraved upon its face.

—The Oshkosh *Times* learns from the Oneida settlement, near Wrightstown, that about ten days ago, two white men, while out hunting, came across an Indian, and from some cause they got into a quarrel, which ended in the Indian shooting one of the white men, but not killing him. Considerable excitement grew out of the affair, and threats were made of lynching the Indian, but the Indians declined giving up the culprit, took the matter into their own hands and brought the man to trial. After a hearing the culprit was found guilty, and was condemned to death. The sentence was carried into immediate effect. The culprit was taken to a tree and hung.

—The *Northwestern* says the total valuation of property in the city of Oshkosh is $3,949,000, and the total amount of taxes for the current year, exclusive of the amount levied for street improvements, is $140,000, or less than 2½ per cent.

—The Waukesha *Democrat* reports but two cases of small-pox in that village, and all possible precautions are being taken to prevent its spread.

INDIANA.

Jan. 30, the people of Fort Wayne are to vote whether or not the city shall erect Water-Works during the coming season. The city debt is now $741,000, on which the annual interest is $50,000.

—Rev. John B. New, pastor of the Fourth Christian Church, Indianapolis, died on Sunday last. About four weeks ago he officiated at the baptism of several persons in a stream near a neighboring town. The stream was frozen over, and, for the purpose of immersion, the ice had to be broken. After the ceremony was over, Mr. New walked nearly a mile in his dripping garments, thereby contracting a cold that terminated in his death. The deceased was the father of John C. New, of the First National Bank, and of Dr. G. W. New, both well-known citizens.

—A regular attendant at one of the churches of Kokomo wears a wig. Recently, while sitting in his pew, his wig disappeared. His wife noticed the fact, and both began to look after it, but it was quite a while before it was found. It was swinging from a button of a lady's dress. The lady had passed into the pew behind the gentleman, and had, unknowingly, taken the wig with her. She surrendered it without complaint, when asked to do so.

—Muncie slaughtered 28,237 hogs during the past season.

—Madison has organized "An Association for the Diffusion of General Information."

—A number of Mexican ponies have been brought to Notre Dame for the use of the students.

—A new town, to be called Florence, has been laid off on the Cincinnati, Fort Wayne & Richmond Railroad, about two miles north of Geneva.

—Lewis Spotts, of Rochester, is blessed with a convenient nose. The other day he was traversing the roof of a house, at a fire, when he slipped and fell. He was on the eve of sliding down to the eves and breaking his neck, when he just hooked his proboscis "over the comb," and spoiled a local item which the *Spy* man was beginning to pencil.

—Jacob Yensurre, of Georgetown, died on Wednesday, aged 92. In 1807 he settled on the place where he died.

—There is considerable excitement at Big Rapids because several boys in the Union School having refused to carry wood into the Principal's room wherewith to warm it, in accordance with a rule of the School Board laying that duty upon all the boys equally, and, being sustained in their rebellious course by their parents, have been suspended.

—The Mayor of Ann Arbor is possessed of a grim humor. He has equipped a police force for the closing of saloons on Sunday night, and to defray the expense has levied $100 on each bar, and $50 on each billiard table. At a meeting on Monday the saloon-keepers yielded the point.

—The three hotels at Grand Ledge have taken down their signs and shut up their houses against travellers because they can't sell whiskey, having paid $25 and costs each for being too free with their liquor. Travellers, however, need not stay away, as there are private houses open to receive them.

—Two girls in Hartford Township, Lydia M. Miles and Christiana Dell, aged 12 and 13 years, gathered from the trees, by picking by hand, 410 bushels of apples, and placed them in assorted piles in the orchard.

—A walnut tree was cut on the land of Wash. Monroe, near Bangor village, which was sold for $200 as it lay, cut into logs, in the forest. The purchaser quartered the logs, loaded them on the cars, and took them to Albany, at an entire expense of $600.

—The district school library at Kalamazoo numbers 4,000 volumes.

—A girl of 14 died at Adrian a few days ago, who was a mother, not a wife, while her lover was in jail for bastardy. The mother of this girl connived for gain to the ruin of her daughter, and was seeking to make the putative father marry the girl.

—There are thirty-one convicted murderers in the State Prison.

—The entries for the poultry show at Detroit closed on Wednesday evening, reaching 243. Four States are represented in the exhibition. Among the ducks is a pair of "Alesbury" breed, which weigh 20½ pounds. The chanticleers are the heaviest and largest to be found in the West, and some of the sedate hens have the size of a goose. There are a pair of white guinea fowls, something of a curiosity, and the show of pigeons is declared extra fine.

—The small-pox was introduced into Lansing by means of a corpse brought to the Medical College from Cleveland for the purpose of dissection. Two lady students of the Institution and several citizens have died of the disease.

—Burt True, a watchmaker of Lapeer, was attacked on the 19th with a fit of hydrophobia from the effects of a bite of a dog at Elgin, Ill., about a year ago. His convulsions were terrible to behold. Six doctors attended him, and as the spasms have grown less violent, with greater intervals of time between them, it is the belief of the physicians that he will entirely recover.

—Because he came from the pineries with his clothing infested with *pediculi humanus*, Mrs. Shelder, of Speaker, in Sanilac County, made her husband sleep upon the kitchen floor, who, therewith wroth, arose before daylight and uttered fierce imprecations and otherwise misbehaved himself. The result was that Mrs. Charles Shelder left for parts unknown on the morning of the 14th, in company with one Ward, who had been somewhat of a visitor at her house while her husband was absent in the woods.

—Two young children of Jacob Gate, residing at Saginaw, were, on Wednesday, burned to death by the destruction of the house. The mother had left her residence for a few minutes at noonday, locking them in.

MINNESOTA.

The taxes are so high in some towns in Waseca County that the popular song of the tax-payer is, "The dearest spot on earth is home."

—The Mantorville *Express* is greatly encouraged over the exceedingly brilliant prospects of having a cheese factory, 10 out of the 300 cows required having been reported.

—L. W. Powell, editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, visited St. Paul, on Monday, whither he was followed by the High Sheriff of Hennepin County, armed with a warrant for his arrest, on a charge of criminal libel upon a County Commissioner of that county.

—The number of patients at the Hospital for the Insane is 244. The Trustees ask an appropriation of $90,000 to make additions, and $70,000 for current expenses.

PERSONAL.

The Greeley statue is to be unveiled Feb. 3, 1872, on which occasion the Philosopher will be 62 years of age.

—J. H. Barnes, proprietor of the stage line between Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, Vt., has driven 17,000 miles without missing a trip.

—Grace Greenwood acknowledges that "Man is a grand creature, even if he is a little stingy about the franchise."

—Buffalo Bill has received a magnificent diamond breastpin from Alexis, and at last accounts was negotiating for a shirt.

—The Smiths had a dinner at Pittsburgh on New Year's Day. The first toast was "Pocahontas—Heaven bless her for saving the Smiths to this country."

—It is dangerous not to like women. A man was sentenced in New York, the other day, to one year in the Penitentiary for sprinkling ladies' dresses with oil. The excuse he offered was: "I don't like women; I had no other motive."

—The Rev. R. F. Bunting, of Galveston, Chaplain of the Eighth Texas Confederate Cavalry, has entered upon the task of writing the record of that organization during the late unpleasantness.

—C. J. Beasley, of Petersburg, Va., who has obtained two patents for cotton-presses, has lost his reason in endeavoring to make still further mechanical discoveries. He has recently attempted the life of his wife, his sister, and his child, and will be placed in a lunatic asylum.

—Among the newly appointed Brigadier Generals of Militia in Virginia appears the name of Colonel John S. Mosbey, the famous guerrilla chief. It is thought Mosbey will not feel particularly flattered by the promotion, inasmuch as the Major General of his Division was only a Quartermaster in the rebel army.

—Lewis Michael, age 21, and Rosa Strouss, age 24, were married in New York a few days ago, by Alderman Mehrbach. At the conclusion of the ceremony the groom attempted to take possession of the marriage certificate, when the bride seized it and said, "No you don't. I will take ccar of this."

—Thomas Arnold, of Benton, Miss., gave his son a gun wherewith to perforate Ku-Klux should they approach the house while he was away. Thomas Arnold returned late that night, and his son put two ounces of fine shot into the old man. Now he pretends he didn't know, is very sorry, etc.

—There is a German lager-beer seller in New York who has not been outside his place of business for several years. He grew so enormously stout from beer and indolence that he could not possibly be got through the doorway, and, as he will be obliged to leave the place in May, the question with his friends now is whether to reduce him by draining or to enlarge the doorway.

—The Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette* thus sketches Matilda Fletcher: "Imagine a full, well-rounded form, erect but pliant, and replete with natural grace; a queenly head, with soft auburn curls clustering over the brow; clear blue eyes; a small, sensitive mouth, the delicate lips of which quivered with the intensity of heartfelt emotion, when giving utterance to her belief in what she considers truth and right; a presence inspired with the spirit of an undaunted but true woman, whose contact with the public has not caused her to lose one particle of womanly delicacy or self-respect; imagine this presence clothed in a plain but flowing robe of black velvet, with but little ornamentation, and you have the lecturess."

—The Savannah *Advertiser* says:

> At 1 o'clock yesterday the procession that had assembled to celebrate General Lee's birthday passed the residence of General Joseph E. Johnston, and were reviewed by that distinguished military chieftain, who stood upon his front steps, uncovered, as they passed. The Savannah Saber Club, led by General Anderson, gave a military salute, which was followed by the same action on the part of the police force. The military organizations and civic associations, fire companies, etc., all marched by, and, as they did so, every head was bared as a tribute of affectionate regard for the brave old General who is so dearly loved all over the South. When the Irishmen came up, their enthusiasm could not be altogether restrained. With a vim so characteristic of their nationality, they gave cheer after cheer, that ran along the line with the rapidity of lightning, and might have been heard even in Bay street, whence they had just started. The General bowed his acknowledgements, and seemed greatly pleased, as no doubt he was, at the attention shown him by those who had so often obeyed his orders, and followed him amid the roar and carnage of the battle-field.

—There are several Chinamen in Memphis, some of whom have obtained permanent employment in families, where, according to the *Appeal*, they give great satisfaction, by doing all manner of work, at all hours, without grumbling. Others of them are still beating round town, living cheap, and working wherever they can get it. One of them is a regular lodger at one of the station-houses. He goes in there every night with his bundle of clothing on his back, spreads them down at the inside door, and lies down to sleep. He manages to keep good clothes on all the time. The police, who are acquainted with the habits of Celestial John, say that they never take a square meal, but go into groceries and purchase their grub for a few cents. Dried codfish and rusty ends of bacon are their principal luxuries.

—The New York *Citizen* says: "A short time ago and there were three people in this city who had much to make them happy; and indeed all that the mere carnal part of human nature would ask for. These three persons were Mr. James Fisk, Jr., Miss or Mrs. Mansfield, and Mr. Edward S. Stokes. Mr. Fisk had all the money he wanted—all his own, and as much of other people's as he cared to take; he had honor and fame; he had Mrs. Mansfield, and many other pleasant things. Then Mrs. Mansfield had diamonds, and carriages, and horses, and houses and stocks, and added innumerable mates to the one gown she possessed when she first set about catching his eye. And Mr. Stokes had Mr. Fisk's friendship, and a share of his money and Miss Mansfield's love, and a kerosene factory. Here surely was a combination that ought to have made all these people happy at least during life. And yet their happiness at this time is slightly scattered."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duluth is named after Captain John Du Luth a officer of the French Marine Corps, who visited the north shore of Lake Superior in 1679.

—The citizens of Louisville have subscribed $110,000 toward the stock of the proposed Industrial Exposition, leaving but $40,000 to be secured.

—London, with a population of 3,000,000, has only 9 daily newspapers—5 morning and 4 evening—while Paris has 20, and New York 24.

—The olive crop of the Mediterranean countries has been very seriously injured by protracted drought. Should the crop in France also prove a failure, of which there is some apprehension, the results will be serious and extensive in their effects.

—A New Jersey paper, noticing a statement that that State is virtually owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, remarks: "If we are owned by that corporation we have the proud satisfaction, at least, of being owned by the biggest monopoly in the country! That is a grain of comfort."

—A man living near Binghampton, N. Y., went into that town the other day and bought a rocking-chair and a pint of whiskey. He started for home on foot after dark. After walking an hour or two he felt fatigued, sat down in his chair and took a drink, threw his head back and watched the moon for an instant. When he was suddenly aroused by a passer-by he discovered that it was 10 o'clock the next day.

—A resident of Jeffersonville, Ind., was over the river last Monday on business. He states that while in Louisville he was approached by a police man who inquired if he had been vaccinated. He replied that he had been vaccinated thirty years ago. This, however, did not seem to satisfy the policeman, who arrested the citizen and made him conform to the law and he was vaccinated, besides inflicting a fine of $5 upon him.

—Manager Weller, of the Western Union Telegraph, office at Milwaukee, has recently experienced considerable difficulty in working one of the cables across the river in the vicinity of the foot of Broadway, and it was not until Tuesday that he discovered the cause. It appears that one of the ends of the cable reaches the surface beside the river main of the Gaslight Company, and that the latter had protected the pipe against frost by covering it with several loads of manure packed closely about it. As the cable is laid along the main, it was also enveloped, and the heat generated by the manure had melted the rubber coating of the wires and joined them, destroying their insulation. A new section of cable was substituted, and no more difficulty is experienced on account of the application of the fertilizer.

—A 12-ton gun, worth $20,000, was recently lost in Bombay Harbor. The Jumna, a short time ago, took out from England six new 12-ton guns for the protection of the harbor. As soon as the ship was ready for unloading, suitable tackle was obtained, and a boat came alongside the Jumna. When the first cannon, well secured, was lowered into the boat, it almost sank her. To save the boatmen, the order was given to reheist. The boat happily pulled off a little, for the slings intended for lowering proved insufficient for raising the mass of metal, and gave way. There was one tremendous splash, and the last was seen of the 12-ton gun. Divers could find no other trace of it than a sort of dimple in the mud where it had disappeared. They probed deep, as a doctor would for a bullet, but with no success; and, considering the nature of the harbor bottom, some 28 feet of mud in parts, it is tolerably certain that this lost treasure will rest in its present bed for many centuries.

WASHINGTON.

Garrett Davis and Conkling—The Massacre in Cuba.

Senator Trumbull on Civil Service Reform.

The Ballots for United States Senator from Illinois in 1855.

A Fashionable Party, and Who Were There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.

The object of Government is to re-elect the President. Governments, in the language of Jefferson, were instituted by the consent of the patronage. The proper study of mankind is the Administration-organ. Senators are necessary evils appended to the Presidency. In these few sentences I have tried to declare my adhesion to the existing order of things as I comprehend them. If necessary, I am willing to go further, and take a stand for Jefferson's definition of Hamilton's theory: "A monarchy bottomed on corruption."

SERIOUSLY.

Roscoe Conkling, of all men, stickles for politeness. He will not have Garret Davis declare against Presidential nepotism. The little game of Conkling is to be returned to the Senate from New York State by the use of the Federal patronage, and, therefore, for once, he pronounces for the fitness of things, although he has uttered more unmannerly and personal remarks than any contemporary Senator.

Garrett Davis, on the contrary, has never been either personal or severe. He made a strong point, last Monday, when he showed that Grant had already paid up $5,000 which he had owed to Government for twenty years, not forthcoming till Davis announced that he should speak on Executive corruptions. The *claqueurs* of the White House have made the speech memorable in advance, by the stupidity of their opposition to it. The three weak points of the Administration are: 1. Want of dignity, and want of appreciation of the integrity and impersonality of the Presidential office; 2. Want of intuitive knowledge and modern governing capacity; 3. No friends but low friends, good for neither example nor advice. Consequence: disappearance of the Presidential office as a high influence upon the age.

WARMOTH AND CARTER.

Solicitor General Bristow said, last night that Warmoth had clearly the legally-correct position in the Louisiana State Government, and that Custom House interference with the State Legislature was an impertinence. Thus, the chap Casey, Brother-in-Law, is as ridiculous in New Orleans as Kramer is at Copenhagen.

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

A young gentleman-invalid, Mr. Kimball, just returned from Cuba, after several months' residence, by way of New Orleans, describes his detention of six hours at Casey's Custom House to pass 150 cigars, on which he was finally charged about $8, after the jail-birds in the United States employ had smoked and stolen 50. There was no redress, and Mr. Kimball was insolently told that they would make an example of him for not promptly giving the Inspector a bribe.

He says that the late massacre of Cuban students was worse than described. One little boy, aged 14, crying bitterly to see his mother before he died, was riddled with balls fired at ten feet through the back of his head and shoulders. The cause alleged for these murders by the Volunteers, who are the Spanish *canaille* of Havana, directed by the local politicians, was, that Senor Roberts, brother of the Spanish Minister at Washington, and other compounders for blood, had undertaken for a vast bribe to get one of the boys off. The Volunteers would not be cheated out of their feast of butchery to aid the avarice of this Grandee, and they slew the children right joyously. After the murder they paraded, and swore death to Americans, until, one morning, the double-turreted monitor Terror steamed past the Moro, like the mystery of God's retribution, and silently stopped there under the disgraced city. Then the news flew like a noiseless bird for which all were watching, and the grandeur of the moral effect of a Republican war-ship at the Havana was seen in the livid, ashamed faces of the Volunteers, and in the taking courage of the helpless and the little ones.

Poor grandeur, however, to be so terrible and so spiritless, like a crocodile in a museum! So were we in Havana, a ship-of-war without discretion, a Great Power without a high will. Has this Administration's diplomacy added any dignity to our country? Raving over San Domingo and blind to Cuba! Breaking alliance with steadfast Russia for a doubtful truce with snarling England! With Mexico no policy at all. In the Pacific Ocean merely drifting. There was a time when, even with slavery in the van, the little army of the country stood for review in the Capital City of Mexico, and paid the price of the campaign with a rich empire recovered from disorder.

> Why, we, in this weak, piping time of peace,
> Have no delight to pass away the time,
> Except to spy our shadow in the sun,
> And descant on our own deformity!

SICKLES.

The object of Minister Sickles' returning from Spain to the United States at this critical time is merely to give testimony in the McGarrahan claim, where he has an original interest, in association with John W. Forney and others. This claim, such as it is, was bought by McGarrahan from a strolling Mexican for $1,100, and was thrown out of the California Courts with contempt. McGarrahan then made a stock company of it, took in several politicians, and has since subsisted upon this claim.

Senator Trumbull said to me, a week ago: "I support the present, or any other, measure of Civil Service reform, however partial. The first step is half the journey. But this proposition does not meet the great evils of the Service, which are the abuse of patronage for tyrannical personal ends; the obligations harnessed upon Representatives and Senators through listening to their recommendations; and their reduction, therefore, to be mere echoes of the Executive. The patronage has come to be the Constituency; the offices are the Electors. The average grade of intelligence amongst Government clerks seems to me to be fair. We do not want examinations so much as we want reform. The Civil Service Board has missed the objective point; but we must take what we can get, and go further."

The new District Government of Washington has only advertized in the city papers to the extent $110,000 in seven months.

Ninety-one votes in the House to seventy-five, upon the proposition to amend the Constitution and let naturalized citizens be eligible to the Presidency, shows progress. The Tariff and Executive factions cast the negative votes. Amongst the affirmative were Burchard, Farnsworth, Farwell, and Hay, of Illinois. Is there any good reason why we should have two classes of citizens? David Broderick, Robert Morris, Albert Gallatin, Carl Schurz, Gustavus Koerner, Alexander Hamilton,—none of these would be eligible to the Presidency at present, were they all living.

THE BALLOT AT SPRINGFIELD, 1855.

Allusion to Koerner makes timely the following table, probably burnt up in Chicago with all the newspaper-files. It is the memorable balloting at Springfield whereby a handful of men introduced to the world a new party,—a third-party movement, the effects of which were to make Lyman Trumbull Senator by the side of Stephen A. Douglas, and to break the word of promise to the hope of Douglas for the Presidency; to temporarily disappoint Abraham Lincoln, but to make him President eventually; and to lay in the tomb of the Capulets the ancient Whig party:

VOTES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE, FEB. 8, 1855.

Ballots.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L. Trumbull	5	6	11	10	7	9	18	35	51
J. A. Matteson	1	..	2	1	..	44	46	47	47
James Shields	41	41	42	42	41	1	..	..	..
A. Lincoln	45	43	38	34	37	37	27	15	..
William B. Ogden	2	..	1	5	5	5	6	..	..
Arch. Williams	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
O. H. Browning	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
—Sweet	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Koerner	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..
Wm. A. Deming	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
J. Y. Scammon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. Logan	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
J. A. McClernand	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	96	98	99	98	98	98	98	98	99

At this time, the same opportunity invites the grave consideration of bold and earnest men. The Reform movements in the overwhelmingly larger party are undermined by demagogues and opposed by the Executive faction. Men like Matt Carpenter, who never acted with the Republicans till the close of the war, and O. P. Morton, whose highest conception of party patriotism is the blind riot of power, have succeeded, under a nondescript Presidency, in taking possession of the assets of the popular party. In a similar day, Gillespie, Koerner, Trumbull, and others met, by consultation, and declared, in the name of the Independent Democracy, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Lyman Trumbull carried the Belleville District, hooted at by both the Douglas and Pierce wings of the Administration. Before taking his seat, the same tiny movement had made him a Senator of the United States, and the Republican party arose as if by magic. It took precedence because the Whig party stood aside, and afterward reaped its fair proportion of the redistribution of honors, in Seward, Lincoln, Colfax, and others. The attitude of the Democrats of Missouri indicates equal political intelligence of the present opportunity. It is understood that the Democratic leaders of New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Connecticut will in due time join in this example.

A PARTY NIGHT.

Last night, at the roomy residence of Judge Andrew Wylie, a brother-in-law of Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., of Chicago, a brilliant party of young and old, the best in private and public life, assembled. Amongst the Illinoisans I noticed Charles Farwell and lady,—Mrs. Farwell attired in a rich green silk, point lace, and diamonds; Senator Lyman Trumbull and his son and Secretary, Walter Trumbull, of Montana; the Hon. John Farnsworth, and Justice David Davis. Mrs. Bryan and her sister, Miss Page, were also present. Mrs. Colfax looks better than before her marriage. A very spirited and shapely lady was the wife of Justice Miller, of Iowa; she wore a large diamond imbedded in pearl upon her necklace. Blanche Butler Ames was richly dressed, and, with a fine, interesting face and large eyes, walked about with her sharp-featured, boyish husband, who was hoisted up into the United States Senate on a bayonet, and does not look at home to this day. A very good face was that of Mrs. Bristow, of Kentucky,—handsome and sincere. Miss Banks, daughter of the General, is a fine, straight, pretty girl, new here, and with modest address. A daughter of Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, impressed me as a fine woman, with rich, dark hair, and good facial contrasts. Secretary Boutwell, imperturbable and cordial, was accompanied by his shrewd, introspective New England wife. There were hundreds of people; but this sort of composition wears me down. A chronic want of millinery-memory, and very indifferent culture in precious stones, exhaust me at this point. GATH.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Reply to Strictures on His Report—The Michigan Agricultural College.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of Saturday, the 20th inst., contains a communication signed "P." having as its subject "The Commissioner of Agriculture," and in which the writer indulges in some very severe strictures on the matter contained in that officer's Annual Report for 1871. He objects to the Report *in toto*, criticising even its grammar and the propriety of its verbiage, as well as its subjects. This is not the first time that unkind words have been connected with the action of the incumbent of the Agricultural Bureau. No single paper has ever emanated from this Department but has had to bear the animadversion, more or less, of those who have the inclination to tear down and destroy, rather than make an effort to build up. These many efforts to destroy the usefulness of the Department, seem always to assume that its province is to bring agricultural science, in theory and practice, at once to perfection; forgetting that more than five thousand years have elapsed since agricultural pursuits have been the principal occupation of men, and yet the result has been, that few absolute rules, perfecting any working process, have been attained. That agricultural science and farm skill, within that time, and possibly within the past fifty years, have made some advance, must not be denied, and it may be that your correspondent, "P.," in his zeal and desire for a more rapid advance in the future, has been led to assail with some degree of bitterness, the Agricultural Department.

The object of this communication is, however, not so much to attempt to defend Commissioner Watts, as to style or material used in his Annual Report, or to determine what it should contain; in this I may be willing to defer to your correspondent "P.," who has probably given the subject proper consideration.

I desire, however, to notice in your correspondent a seeming unfairness in his allusion to the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, most of them established since 1864. He says that, "In the opinion of most intelligent Agriculturists, these richly-endowed Agricultural Colleges of this country have, with hardly an exception, proved costly failures." I am led to believe, from some little opportunity to observe, that he is in error so far as his remark applies to Cornell University, or the Agricultural Colleges of Iowa and Wisconsin, and possibly others. So far as he may apply his condemnatory remark to the Agricultural College of Michigan, located near the city of Lansing, I am quite sure that he does not present the views of the intelligent Agriculturists of this State. This institution was opened for the reception of a small number of students in the year 1857, under many disadvantages growing out of its location at a point then almost inaccessible,—no line of railroad within 30 miles; and the farm on which it was located but little changed from its natural condition,—covered, in its greatest extent, with an unbroken forest. It had no permanent fund for its support, but was dependent upon the appropriation to be made from time to time by the Legislature. Much was expected from it even before a sufficient time had elapsed to graduate a single class. In the criticism frequently indulged in by Senators and Representatives, when appropriations for its continuance were asked, they seemed to assume that the lapse of four or five years was abundant time for the management of the College to have accomplished the reduction of this forest farm to a condition of great profit to the State, and that the logs, and stumps, and rough surface of the land should all have disappeared, and given place to beauty under skilled cultivation; that the eye of the visitor should have been greeted in every direction with lawns, and groves, and gardens,—all evidencing the highest art and most diligent attention. Notwithstanding these unreasonable expectations on the part of some of the people, the College has grown in popular estimate, and now it is cared for as one of the accessories that is giving Michigan its present proud position, well in advance of some of her sister States. The authorities of the College have, within the past two years, admitted ladies to all the privileges of the institution, and its effect is improved conduct and advancing scholarship. The landed endowment, under the act of Congress of the 2d of July, 1862, has established the College on a foundation of permanence, and its future usefulness can scarcely be questioned. At least one-half of its present graduates are devoting themselves to practical agriculture, on farms owned or managed by themselves, and exercising an influence to a wide extent in disseminating a knowledge acquired, not only in the class and lecture-room, but by daily labor on the farm, in the garden and workshops, under proper supervision. The graduates of the College are rising, in a marked degree, to eminence in professorships at Cornell University, Wisconsin University, and in the Agricultural Colleges of Maine, Iowa, and Michigan. Professor A. N. Prentiss, of the class of 1861, has recently obtained from the Boston Society of Natural History, for his essay "On the Mode of the Natural Distribution of Plants over the Surface of the Earth," the first prize, and this against a large number of earnest competitors. This essay has been complimented by Agassiz as exhibiting intelligent research and great devotion to Natural Science.

A member of the Class of 1871 has been employed by General Capron to go out to Japan as the Superintendent and Farm Manager of an extensive tract of land, to be cultivated under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Others of the graduates are occupying positions of usefulness and honor in this State and elsewhere. These facts are mentioned as demonstrating firmly that your correspondent "P." is in error in using language condemnatory of the Agricultural Colleges. He should, at least, give fair opportunities and a reasonable time to try a system in which an effort is made to teach young people that labor is profitable, honorable, and a part of the true educational process. The Agricultural College of Michigan is eminently practical in its teachings. Its labor-system is not optional. Three hours of labor, five days in the week, is required of each student. In this is the great secret of its success. This labor is paid for at moderate rates, and yet sufficiently remunerative to aid each student materially in paying his expenses of board and washing. It constitutes inducement, and gives encouragement to a class of boys to connect themselves with the Colleges who are generally sons of farmers of moderate means,—persons accustomed in their childhood to perform each day labor on the farm suited to their years and position in life. The College has a Chemical Laboratory, that is not excelled in its arranged room, space, and in all its appointments with any other Laboratory in the United States. For other divisions of labor, the farm, garden, stock, orchards, green-houses, and work-shops give opportunities for systematic effort, under the direction of competent instruction. The vacation of the College occurs in the winter, giving to those who may thus desire to employ themselves opportunities to teach in the district schools,—thus aiding them to pay their College bills.

But, to return to Commissioner Watts and your correspondent "P." Would it not be well for us to give the Commissioner further trial before we condemn him as unfitted for the position he occupies? Let us remember that he has held the office for but a brief period, and that it is always easier for the critic to condemn than to commend. Little or no ability might be required to destroy a structure that has called for patient industry, artistic skill, and cultivated taste to erect. The Commissioner, in his call for a Convention of Agricultural and Horticultural Representatives, at Washington, on the 15th of February next, has shown a willingness to reach suggestions and opinions of others for the benefit of the Agricultural Department, and we may reasonably expect from it a good result; if, from this call, National advantages in connection with agricultural knowledge are secured, let us be prompt in giving Commissioner Watts credit for the same. W.

The North American Insurance Company of Hartford.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Hosmer says they had,

Per report of the Insurance Commissioner of New York, Jan. 1, 1871		$[illegible]
And deducts—		
Unpaid losses	$41,447	
Uncollected premiums	33,[illegible]	
		74,7[illegible]
Leaving		$[illegible]
Net cash assets, Oct. 1, 1871		[illegible]
Gain		$ [illegible]

Now, will Mr. H. explain how many losses were unpaid on the 1st of October, 1871, and how many unpaid premiums there were at the same date. He says, as to liabilities, that he happens to know that the liabilities exceed $1,000,000, instead of $900,000. Now, 80 per cent on $1,000,000 is $800,000. This leaves still a margin of $94,882. Will he go further, and state in what these liabilities consist?—say, for losses previous to the Chicago fire, losses by the Chicago fire, unearned premiums?

Mr. H. has done well, so far as he has gone. Will he complete it, and give a schedule of assets held by the Company on the 1st of October? CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

—Fifteen hundred manufacturers, mechanics, and workingmen of Richmond, Va., have petitioned the General Assembly to remove the State Penitentiary from that vicinity, stating that they are "satisfied that the plan recommended to the present General Assembly by Governor Walker to enlarge the Penitentiary in its present position, and the resolution offered in the House of Delegates to rent or lease out its premises are alike blighting and destructive to all mechanic arts throughout the State—inasmuch as they both have for their object the establishment of a permanent institution for the purpose of educating and training the lowest, the vilest and most degraded wretches in the country as mechanics, to be turned loose by the five hundred or thousand every five or ten years as finished mechanics, and thus degrade the honest working man by placing him on a level with the released convicts, or to destroy the trade he has selected for an honest livelihood; and by which alone he is enabled to support his family."

[illegible] OF BELIAL WHIPPED.

[illegible] of Muscular Methodists [illegible]ing Satan's Imps.

[illegible] and a Donation Party in Denville, [illegible] Impious Young Men Creating [illegible]—The Brethren Whale [illegible] Most Unmercifully—Arrest of the Gang.

[illegible] the New York Sun, Jan. 24.

[illegible] not the prettiest place in New [illegible] yet the homeliest. It is inhab[illegible] by average Jerseymen, [illegible] in apple-jack and Jersey light[illegible] with their fellow-citizens of [illegible] of the Independent Common[illegible] matters theological, Denville [illegible] fealty to John Wesley, in [illegible] counsels and wholesome doc[illegible] are regularly schooled [illegible] ministrations of the Rev. B. N. [illegible] exercises a monopoly of religious [illegible] the community. The Rev. Mr. [illegible] is but a *locum tenens* in the [illegible] charge. The regular Conference [illegible] last summer, and Mr. Reed [illegible] to in Newark without em[illegible] was selected by the Presid[illegible] of the district to fill the va[illegible] the next Conference Mr. Reed [illegible] his family upon his own pos[illegible] Newark. When called to this [illegible] Presiding Elder he was not [illegible] accepting it. He engaged board for [illegible] such time as his duties might de[illegible] Denville in the family of the [illegible] a most worthy and estimable [illegible] Church. Thus it happened that [illegible] donation visit to the Denville [illegible] given at the residence of the good [illegible]

A POINTED REBUKE.

[illegible] proved himself a most acceptable [illegible] pastor. His daily walk and con[illegible] as well as his public minstrations [illegible] have commended him to all [illegible] have a suitable appreciation of [illegible] for, the ministry. In and about [illegible] are a number of wicked and de[illegible] youths and young men who have no [illegible] for sacred things or the com[illegible] decencies of life. These wicked people [illegible] the pious inhabitants not a little. [illegible] made it a practice to frequent [illegible] sanctuary and disturb the assem[illegible] devout with unseemly mirth and [illegible] conduct. [illegible] covered the floor with tobacco juice [illegible] extent as to render the nuisance [illegible]; and on a recent occasion, the [illegible] was obliged to reprove them [illegible] manner. He especially com[illegible] the impropriety of defiling the [illegible] with tobacco juice; and glanc[illegible] the house he added, "This nui[illegible] especially noticeable in the neigh[illegible] of the seat occupied by David [illegible]

[illegible] were turned upon David Lash; [illegible] cast defiance back at the cler[illegible] subsequently was heard to re[illegible] that "he'd get even with [illegible] for that," or something to that [illegible] in this Lash misunderstood the [illegible]. He had merely indicated the [illegible] where the nuisance was most con[illegible] but had not intimated that Lash [illegible] offender. *Indeed, it was generally* [illegible] though Lash—or Dave, as he is [illegible] called—was an intemperate fel[illegible] the leader of the wicked young [illegible] did not use tobacco in any form. [illegible] associates who committed the [illegible] for which he was seemingly repri[illegible]

A WEDDING.

[illegible] Tuesday evening last the whole com[illegible] assembled at the residence of the [illegible] Lyons to pay the pastor their annual [illegible] visit. At 6 o'clock of that evening [illegible] minister officiated in a happy event [illegible] residence of Mr. Ira Peer, one of the [illegible] prominent citizens of the village, and [illegible] neighbor of Mrs. Lyons. The occa[illegible] the marriage of Miss Ella Peer and [illegible] D. Price, of Newark. This affair [illegible] pleasantly, and the minister pock[illegible] fee and returned to his donation [illegible]. Scarcely, however, had he with[illegible] and when the newly-married pair [illegible] an hour old in matrimony, the [illegible] residence was surrounded by a bois[illegible] company of boys, youths, and young [illegible] including nearly all the younger [illegible] of the male members of the [illegible] city, conspicuous among whom were [illegible] and depraved young men to [illegible] allusion has been made. The com[illegible] armed with guns, tin pans, pistols, [illegible] drums, horse-fiddles, and lungs of [illegible] capacity, which, when united in a [illegible] without regard for tune or [illegible] produced a volume of discord and din [illegible] hideous character. In the ver[illegible] of the region, such a serenade is [illegible]

"A SKIMMERTON."

[illegible] localities it is known as a "horn[illegible] usually occurs at a later hour in [illegible] when the bridal party has re[illegible] continues until the serenaders are [illegible] with refreshments, or scattered [illegible] discharges of buckshot, well de[illegible] from a trusty shot-gun. Mr. Peer [illegible] the policy of treating in a friend[illegible] with the unwelcome visitors, and [illegible] promptly invited in and treated [illegible], of which whiskey was the [illegible] feature. After partaking of [illegible] the company withdrew, [illegible] young men repairing to the dona[illegible] the wicked and depraved ones in a [illegible] to a disreputable groggery in [illegible] part of the village, where they pro[illegible] of Jersey Lightning and pro[illegible] to make merry. Before this disper[illegible] however, it was remarked by the more [illegible] and sedate of the brethern at the [illegible] visit that they might expect a call [illegible] boisterous portion of the serenaders [illegible] the evening was over.

THE DONATION VISIT.

[illegible] meantime, a very large company, [illegible] and young, male and female, had [illegible] at the Widow Lyons' to pay their [illegible] to the pastor, and contribute their [illegible] his store of wordly goods. The ex[illegible] supper provided by the good sisters [illegible] church had been partaken of by be[illegible] 100 and 150 guests at 50 cents a head, [illegible] till accessions continued to pour [illegible] cake and coffee were getting [illegible] but sacred music and moral [illegible] contributed to the prolon[illegible] of the pleasures of the evening. No dancing was permitted, but a melo[illegible] melodion gave forth accompaniments [illegible] warblings of Mear and Old Hundred [illegible] more devout, while the younger and [illegible] portions of the company engaged in [illegible] Copenhagen, or Slap and Kiss 'em, [illegible] the Handkerchief, Blind Man's Buff, [illegible] other similar games. The house was [illegible] up stairs and down, front and back, [illegible] out into the kitchen. The visit so [illegible] a grand, an unparalleled success, at[illegible] in the most forcible manner the pop[illegible] of the good pastor.

THE DISTURBANCE BEGINS.

[illegible] suddenly, between 10 and 11 o'clock, [illegible] the enjoyment was at its height, and [illegible] sweet singers were rendering "The [illegible] Shore" with great impressiveness, [illegible] were heard in the crowded hall near [illegible] entrance door, indecorously joining in [illegible] song, and by their boisterous [illegible] and frivolous words rendering in[illegible] ious and impious what had [illegible] usly been so sweet and inspir[illegible]. Of course this interruption destroyed [illegible] music. The good Widow Lyons forced [illegible] way through the throng to the vicinity [illegible] intruders, and kindly requested them [illegible] from making a disturbance. They [illegible] to her gentle words in coarse and vul[illegible] language, and demanded supper. She [illegible] them that there was no supper left, and [illegible] urged them to be quiet if they wished [illegible]. But her entreaties only provoked [illegible] to greater rudeness and profanity. [illegible] Brother Stephen B. Cooper, a vener[illegible] specimen of muscular Christianity, ap[illegible] the scene, and, without further [illegible] with the disturbers, told them [illegible] they must either behave themselves or [illegible]

[illegible] determined manner of this good [illegible] had the effect of quieting the fellows [illegible] while, and they seemed disposed to be[illegible] themselves. Again the pious music [illegible] started, and once more the moral games [illegible] in the front parlor. The disturb[illegible] was nearly forgotten, when all of a sud[illegible] the young ladies came

RUSHING IN A FRIGHT

[illegible] the parlor, exclaiming that the wicked [illegible] men had insulted them. Indeed, the [illegible] and indecent language of the in[illegible] was then heard throughout the [illegible]. Brother Cooper again rushed to the [illegible] exclaiming, "Brethren, this must be [illegible]!"

[illegible] John Hinchman, Brother Charles [illegible], Brother Charles Dickerson, and [illegible] rallied at the appeal, and a movement [illegible] made upon the interlopers, who now had [illegible] of the front parlor, and were [illegible] with the guns and other instruments [illegible] had used at the skimmerton. They [illegible] found to be the depraved characters of [illegible] community, under the leadership of Dave [illegible] with Jude Osborn, Tom Van Orden, [illegible] Van Orden, John Van Orden, [illegible] several others at his back, all [illegible] with bad liquor and in for [illegible]. By a masterly movement the good [illegible] fell upon the rioters before the lat[illegible] could prepare for defence, and disarmed [illegible] in a jiffy. But though thus summarily [illegible], the wicked youths were not con[illegible]. They came for a fight, and were [illegible] to have it. And they got just what [illegible] came for—

A GOOD METHODIST FIGHT.

[illegible] Brother Cooper singled out his man and [illegible] him to the door, when the two fell out [illegible] the stoop into the door-yard in a close [illegible], with Methodism on the top. With[illegible] waiting to see the result of this exit [illegible] Fisher followed with another son of [illegible], who also went under. Then came [illegible] Hinchman with his man, and the [illegible] brethren with their men, and soon the [illegible] was filled full of sin and iniquity, [illegible] off with belligerent Wesleyism in [illegible] vigor. Darkness reigned in that [illegible] yard, and fists rained also, the [illegible] and the light for the once [illegible] both the same to the good dis[illegible] of fighting Christianity who knew [illegible] they had hold of. But the darkness [illegible] soon dispelled by the glare of kerosene [illegible] held by the sisters on the doorsteps, [illegible] the one-sidedness of the contest was [illegible] and the brethren let up. Strange to [illegible] not one of the good men were scratch[illegible] though their clothes were sadly torn and [illegible] with mud. But those wicked young [illegible] presented a sad sight. Their counten[illegible]ances were torn and bleeding, and among them all scarcely a complete suit of clothes remained. And so the first round ended with

VICTORY FOR THE RIGHT.

But this was not end of it. At first the rioters were disposed to submit and own up beat. One after another of them picked himself up and retired through the gateway into the street in strikingly sheepish and crestfallen manner. But once they were well out of the clutches of the fighting Methodists and by themselves, their courage returned, and they resolved not to give it up so. After a brief council of war, they approached the picket fence enclosing the widow's lot, and began tearing off the pickets for weapons, and most formidable weapons they make, too.

Seeing this demonstration on the part of the foe, the brethren held a hasty council, at which it was resolved to summon the village Magistrate, and awaiting his arrival, act on the defensive. The Magistrate, Squire Wadsworth, lived half a mile distant. A messenger was at once sent to fetch him. The depraved youths, however, had no notion of waiting the arrival of reinforcements by their antagonists, but at once made preparations for the assault. They advanced threateningly, and with derisive boasts couched in the most disgusting language that bad whisky could inspire, and had reached the gate, when the brethren resolved upon another assault, and a sortie was made in force. At first the whiskeyites essayed to use their weapons, but the assault was too sudden and vigorous for them. It was evident that they were no match for enraged Methodists, and, becoming demoralized, they attempted to fly. In this, however, they only partly succeeded. A few of them got off, but the most were captured, and, after a little repetition of the first dose of pummelling, were secured with strong cords, and held as prisoners. This ended the second round, with

VICTORY AGAIN ON THE METHODIST BANNERS.

'Squire Wadsworth arrived about the end of the second round, and at once proceeded to make out formal warrants for the arrest of the wicked disturbers of the peace, deputizing the brethren to serve the warrants. The prisoners were already in custody, and the arrest was a mere matter of form. But the next question was what to do with the captives. This matter was quickly arranged by Brother Dickerson, who offered his store, close at hand, as a temporary prison, and thither the prisoners were marched. Scarcely, however, had they been thus corralled, and the close scrutiny under which they had been held abated, when two of the Van Ordens, Tom and John, managed to loosen the cords that bound them, and, by a sudden movement, escaped through a back door. They have not been heard from since.

DEPRAVITY AT BAY.

With this escapade as a reminder, the brethren thought it well to look more closely to their prisoners, when, sure enough, not only was Dave Lash found already loose, but Jude Osborn was seen to be so nearly so as to throw out his arms in defiance when accused of seeking to escape. Lash at once seized a pitchfork that stood handy, and, thrusting it into Osborn's hands, cried to him to defend his life, and the two began retreating, backwards, towards the rear of the store, Osborn covering the retreat with the pitchfork, which he held menacingly before him, threatening to run it through "any bloody Methodist that would dare put a hand on him." The crowd of brethren seemed momentarily cowed at this exhibition of defiance, and some even started to go out. Brother Dickerson seeing this, locked the door and put the key in his pocket, saying, "No one goes out; we will secure these fellows, or all die together." Thereupon Brother Cooper seized a pound weight off the counter, and, advancing to Osborn, cried:

"Drop that pitchfork, Jude, or I'll dash your brains out."

CAPTURED.

At the same time he prepared to hurl the weight, at which demonstration Osborn wilted and dropped the weapon. But Lash quickly caught it up, and defied the whole crowd to take him, swearing that "he'd run it through the first Methodist that came near him." Brother Cooper fixed his eyes on the desperado and advanced with the weight uplifted, while Lash retreated backward with the fork levelled.

"Drop it, Dave, or I'll mash your head with this weight," cried the plucky Methodist.

"Come on, d——n you, and I'll put daylight through you," replied Lash.

"Drop it, I tell you, Dave, or you are a dead man," cried Brother Cooper.

"Come another step and I'll bore a hole through you," replied Lash.

And so the one advanced and the other retreated, the distance between them gradually diminishing, the good brother watching an opportunity to make a spring, when suddenly Lash hurled the pitchfork with fearful force directly at his pursuer. Fortunately for Brother Cooper, at the moment Lash hurled the weapon, he stumbled against some barrels standing behind him in his path, which destroyed his aim, and the pitchfork flew harmlessly over the head of its target. But at the same moment Brother Cooper made a spring, and catching the depraved wretch, forced him back across the barrels and held him a prisoner.

This ended the fight. A constable was procured soon after, with a stock of wristlets, and the fellows were secured and taken to Morristown on commitments signed by Justice Wadsworth to await the action of the Grand Jury. Lash was, however, released on bail, his father giving security in the sum of $700 for his appearance when needed.

The brethren and sisters returned to the pastor's domicil at the end of the disturbance, and resumed their pious pleasures as if nothing had disturbed them. The party did not break up until after midnight, leaving the beloved pastor more than $150 richer than he had been.

CATACAZY'S CASE.

Text of the Note of Prince Gortschakoff to Minister Curtin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—To-day's *Official Messenger* publishes the following note of Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. Curtin, United States Ambassador to the Russian Court. It must be remarked that documents of this sort are seldom published in Russia, except when the Government has some particular aim in making them known to the public:

NOTE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE TO THE NORTH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. CURTIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21, 1871 (Jan. 2, 1872).

SIR: I had the honor to receive the despatch addressed to you by Mr. Fish on the 4th (16th) of November last, a copy of which you were instructed to leave with me. The painful affair of M. Catacazy began and grew up during my absence. On my return to St. Petersburg I took care to make myself acquainted with all its details. I found that the *pro tempore* Minister of Foreign Affairs, Privy Councillor Westmann, without repudiating the requests of the United States Government, expressed only the wish that, for the sake of decency and convenience, M. Catacazy should continue to perform his duties during His Highness the Grand Duke Alexis' sojourn in the United States. Your Government accepted these considerations, and M. Catacazy received consequently orders to return to Russia as soon as the Grand Duke should have left America, and it was also intimated to him that he would no more return to his post. It seemed to me that, after such an acquiescence on the part of the Imperial Cabinet to all that was asked for in the requests of the United States, the whole affair ought to have been considered as one finally settled, according to the rules of courtesy in force between Cabinets. It was, therefore, not without regret that I learned of the correspondence that was going on on the spot—a correspondence which, in my opinion, was quite purposeless, and in which neither sufficient attention nor respect was shown to a Russian Ambassador still performing his duties.

The communications you made me, in accordance with Mr. Fish's instructions, consist of two distinct parts. The one contains the request to recall M. Catacazy, with reference to which, as I said, we have already given our acquiescence to the wishes of the United States Government. The other contains the complaints against our Ambassador. This second part makes the Imperial Cabinet a judge of M. Catacazy's conduct. We shall give this due consideration. But I must tell you that against many of these complaints M. Catacazy has furnished us in his reports with the fullest refutations long before we knew anything about Mr. Fish's despatch. However, ideas of right are sufficiently spread in the United States to make us believe that the Secretary of State will not expect us to pronounce a verdict before we have given a fair hearing to the accused. Consequently, we must, at present, forbear from any judgment, and give M. Catacazy full liberty for presenting all the arguments he can in his favor.

I am firmly convinced that such a manner of viewing things will be duly appreciated by the United States Government, and, on the other hand, I will preserve the belief that, however painful this affair is, it will in no way alter the feelings of old and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, all the more as these feelings have been quite recently so brilliantly confirmed by the hearty welcome given by the American people to the son of my august master.

Believe me, sir, &c., &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

Rebuilding of Burnt Peshtigo.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, Jan. 25.

The rebuilding of Peshtigo is progressing with activity, considering the complete and overwhelming destruction of the place. It could hardly have been credited, just after the fire, that in less than four months nearly seventy buildings would be erected in the village. But that is the fact, and we find the people energetic and hopeful. It is true that the present buildings are rough and incomplete, but they are, as some one remarked to us last week "a great deal better than none." We believe the only houses plastered are that of Superintendent Ellis, and one room of the boarding house.

Mr. McGillan informs us, as a remarkable fact, that the water in the streams in the burnt lumber district, has so strong a taste of lye that it is impossible to drink it, caused by the leaching out of the ashes of the timber in the woods. The lumbermen have to melt snow to drink, even where the river is 100 feet wide. His description of the timber for twenty miles up the river is a hard one. He says that a great portion of that not actually burned is killed. He examined a large maple tree that was green and thrifty last summer, but it is now dry clear to the heart, and yet the nearest fire was four rods from it. The country generally is burned over, and two-thirds of the logs got out will be scorched.

—In the Cleveland Common Council, on Tuesday evening, Alderman Gaylord introduced a resolution, setting forth that the use of steam whistles on the railroads leading eastward along the lake shore, in defiance of the ordinance of the city, has become flagrant, and is a serious evil, endangering the lives of the sick in the hospitals in that section of the city, and requesting the Mayor to detail a policeman to patrol that portion of the city exclusively for the enforcement of said ordinance. Mr. Gaylord said the railroad companies were with the city authorities in the matter, desiring to have the ordinance enforced, the violations being the wilful acts of the employés. The resolution was adopted.

A "MISERABLE."

The Story of a Communist Prisoner.

Wholesale Butcheries by the Versailles Troops—Life on the Pontons.

Paris (Dec. 27) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Jules G——, the Communist, like many of his comrades when the Versaillais entered, threw down his rifle and bolted like a man—unfortunately for himself, into the arms of a corporal and four privates of the victorious army. He was then taken to Brest, passed five months on board a ponton and returned some few days since to tell his tale. I sent to him word that I wished to see him; a few days afterward an individual with ill-favored countenance entered stealthily, looked about him suspiciously, and then closed the door with care. "My name is Jules G——. I could not come before, sir. I dream constantly that I am about to be shot, and I don't like," said my visitor, with a husky, faubourg twang. That voice proceeded from a man of small stature, who carried in his hand a small cloth cap. While speaking he unwound from his neck a tremendous woollen muffler and divested himself of a heavy top coat, reaching from neck to feet, and thus I had time to take stock of my visitor. He is decently dressed beneath, and his feet are encased in a pair of patent-leather bottines, with paper soles. He has excessively dirty hands, and a cropped head, which enhanced the plainness of his features, consisting of a coarse mouth, a battered nose, a pair of ill-matched eyes, which constantly looked in opposite directions. Stubble on the upper lip does duty for a mustache. He has the sickly look of a debauched Parisian workman. By trade he is a printer. Jules G——, dressed as a National Guard, with sixty rounds of ammunition in his pouch, after a couple of glasses of absinthe, must have been a very different personage from the timid man with restless eyes in whose presence we now are. On the barricade he was a hectoring bully; he is now the personification of low cunning and timidity. Last evening the slightest noise made my visitor start with apprehension, and it was with considerable difficulty that I could induce him to give me any information. He was very cold, and gave indications of being thirsty. His teeth chattered. I ordered him a tumbler of wine, and told him to warm himself. He hitched himself on to the edge of a chair, and still kept one eye devoutly fixed on the door. "This wine is better than that served out to us on the barricade," said the ex-Communist, who was evidently on the point of thawing, but at the word barricade he shuddered. "It was a pity that the Versaillais arrested an honest man like yourself," I suggested; "and you were, I believe, at the time a bridegroom."

ADVENTURES OF THE COMMUNISTS.

"Yes, sir," replied Jules G——. "I was a bridegroom. I had been married but three weeks when arrested. The last week of my honeymoon was anything but agreeable. These patent-leather boots I purchased for my wedding-day. I had been ten months without work, and, not knowing what to do, as marriage was easily effected during the Commune, I married at the end of last April. This, however, made things worse; for my wife, a servant, lost her situation on the 5th of May. Forced by absolute necessity, I

ENTERED THE RANKS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

This enabled me to draw thirty sous per day for myself, and fifteen sous per day for my wife. During the night when the Versaillais entered, my battalion was at Auteuil. On Tuesday, the 23d of May, we were at Montmartre, near a barricade in the Rue ——. Of course, I did not fire on the troops, although three hours elapsed before they could get possession. At last I thought it was time to bolt, and I threw down my rifle. While attempting to reach my lodgings I was stopped four times by the National Guards, and

FORCED TO WORK ON THE BARRICADES,

but at last I got free from them, and was making the best of my way home when, suddenly, on turning the corner of a street at full speed, I rushed into the arms of a corporal and four soldiers of the Government army. Luckily, when I left the barricade I had taken the precaution to wash my hands in the gutter, as they were stained with powder."

HOW HIS HANDS BECAME STAINED WITH POWDER.

"I was under the impression that you had not fired a shot," I interposed involuntarily.

A noise in the adjoining room made my companion start to his feet and glance uneasily at the door, as he replied:

"I fired no shot. It is impossible to tell on such occasions how hands get stained. During the Commune the air was full of powder." Having assured my visitor that there was no cause to fear on account of the noise in the adjoining room, he resumed his seat, and continued: "At the same time the corporal and his men arrested four other National Guards who were taken arms in hand. I was unarmed, but in uniform. We were dragged to the Rue R—— and placed against a wall. A Captain of infantry came up,—tall, determined-looking man, with a cold in the head, which probably saved my life,—I shall never forget him as long as I live. 'What have you there?' he roared. 'Ah, four National Guards taken with arms in their hand. *Caporal, arrangez l'affaire de ces quatre tout de suite.*' The corporal ordered his men to fire, and my companions passed into eternity.

The giant Captain then strode toward me, revolver in hand. 'And you; what have you to say?' he said, at the same time knocking the kepi from my head with his pistol. 'Show your hands!' I was terribly frightened, and held them up.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

He placed his revolver to my temple. The touch of the cold iron makes me shudder still. With his left hand he seized my right wrist, looked at and smelled my hand; then, grasping my left wrist, he raised my hand to his nose and snuffed again. How glad I was that he had a cold in his head. I am sure my hands still smelled of powder, for I had washed them in the gutter, but without soap. The cold muzzle of the revolver left my temple, and the Captain growled, gruffly, 'You are in luck, I don't smell powder. *Caporal, n'arrangez pas l'affaire de cet homme.* He will

GO TO VERSAILLES.'

No words can express the affection I suddenly felt for the huge Captain. Fifteen more prisoners in plain clothes, were then brought to the Rue ——. The wife of one of them clung to her husband in despair. In her arms she held a baby not twelve months old. In vain did the soldiers try to drag her away, and, at last, exasperated by her tenacity, they fired.

THE HUSBAND AND WIFE FELL DEAD.

The infant, pierced with bayonets, was whirled aloft; its body fell a lifeless corpse at our feet. I have never witnessed a scene so terrible. Oh, poor infant! We were then marched to Bastion 41 and given over to the gendarmes and police. We were searched and our knives taken from us. At 7 p. m., having been ordered to throw away our hats and caps, we started bareheaded for Versailles. Our party consited of about 1,500, all told. On the road we were roughly handled by the gendarmes, who lavishly treated us with curses and the butt ends of rifles. When we

ARRIVED AT SEVRES

we halted for a few minutes' rest. The inhabitants behaved kindly; they brought us wine and bread; we had not eaten anything since morning; but the gendarmes roughly drove them back with sabres and revolvers. After leaving Sevres, when we reached the rising ground, four old men, unable to march further, were shot. After this act of brutality there were no more stragglers. We arrived at Versailles as the clock struck eleven. The streets were crowded with inhabitants, who struck us, spat in our faces, pelted us with mud and filth, and yelled: 'Death to the *petroleurs*, assassins, and incendiaries!' I thought we had fallen into the power of the *gourdins reunis* recommended by the *Figaro*. Wearied and footsore we reached

THE CAMP OF SATORY AT MIDNIGHT.

We asked for drink. Our guards replied; 'We will give you balls to drink presently.' We were ordered to lie down on the Prussian graves and told that any prisoner who moved would be immediately shot. Shortly after one man rose and the threat was carried into execution. From 3 a. m. to 4 a. m.,

THE REPORTS OF FIREARMS WAS INCESSANT;

but the fate of our fellow-prisoner prevented any movement to satisfy our curiosity. At 8 o'clock we were formed into ranks of five. Some sergeants de ville and gendarmes scrutinized us narrowly. One prisoner in each rank was selected and told to go away, as he was free. The men thus ordered to leave marched forward in succession, and turned the corner of a house. Their disappearance was invariably followed by the report of rifles. I have never been able to discover upon what principle these selections were made, but the inspection and firing continued until 3 p. m. At 4 o'clock the diggers were called to make the graves for the dead—four went forward but they did not return,—and consequently we never knew for a certainty what had been the fate of our comrades. During the day no food had been given to us, and at night we again slept on the Prussian graves. On the following day, Thursday,

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS

were brought in. Seven of them, in the uniform of the regular army, and a vivandiere, were shot during the afternoon. At 9 p. m. we were sleeping on the ground, when, suddenly, we received orders to rise. 'Get up, you are going elsewhere!' Eleven hundred of us were marched to the railway. We were then placed in cattle-wagons and left for Brest, crowded together in a confined space. The heat was stifling, and some of my fellow prisoners attempted, with their knives, to make the airholes larger. This being observed at one of the stations at which the train stopped, the gendarmes opened the door of the wagon in which I was, and

FIRED AT RANDOM.

Seven prisoners were killed. Their bodies remained in the carriage. There was no straw in the wagon. We crouched on the floor, near the dead and dying. When the train arrived at Brest, the dead were buried in the Cemetery of Belle Isle. We had been 27 hours on the road without food; in fact, I had eaten nothing since my arrest. At 4 p. m. on Saturday we embarked in boats for the ponton, and were all on board at 6 o'clock. Formed in a circle on the deck, the prisoners were told off into squads of thirteen. One of each squad was sent to the kitchen; he returned with a pail of water and twenty-six biscuits, two per man. Hunger made us eat with a relish. At 10 a. m. a trumpet sounded; it was to fetch soup, made of beans, and a quarter of a pound of bread for each prisoner. At 5 p. m. more soup was served out, but no bread. During the

FIVE MONTHS ON BOARD THE PONTON

we had bean or pea soup daily; on Thursday had a small piece of salt pork; on Sundays some fresh meat. During the first five days we were much ill-treated by the marines and sailors, but the Captain having been informed of this, interfered and order his men to discontinue their brutal conduct, threatening to put in irons any of them who disobeyed his orders. We slept on the decks for two months, but afterward we were supplied with hammocks. I was interrogated five times by the Capitaine Rapporteur, a Captain of Chasseurs. I had been on the ponton more than five months when, unexpectedly at the usual inspection on Sunday morning, my name was called. My age, place of birth, and other particulars were asked, and then, to my inexpressible delight, they informed me that I was

LIBERATED.

Ninety-seven other prisoners were also set free at the same time. We were taken ashore to the Mairie, where we received passports, and thence to the Prefecture, where our descriptions were taken. While awaiting the departure of the train we were kindly treated by the inhabitants, in consequence of the prisoners on my ponton—the Napoleon—having raised a subscription for the widow and remaining children of a fisherman, whose boat was swamped within a cable's length of our vessel during the equinoctial gales. We were eye-witnesses of the disaster. The father and two sons went down with the boat, and we, although prisoners accused of murder and incendiarism, subscribed 100 francs for the family. There are fifteen pontons at Brest, each containing 1,000 prisoners. Whether others subscribed I cannot say. We left Brest at midday, and

ARRIVED AT PARIS

on the following morning, at half-past five. We were still dressed in the uniform of the National Guard, but we were not insulted during the journey. During our imprisonment we were infested with vermin, and my first care when I returned was to rush to a bath in order to get rid of my garrison. I am still very nervous whenever I meet a policeman, and the sight of a

GENDARME IS TO ME A NIGHTMARE.

I pass restless nights dreaming that I am about to be shot. I have been liberated in consequence of my antecedents having been good, and there being nothing against me in any respect; but still I feel uncomfortable. My old patron has taken me again into his employment, and my wife is in service, so that we have every reason to be content. Moreover I have taken an oath never to dabble in politics, so that there is no fear of my again falling into a similar dilemma. I hope, Monsieur, you will keep my name secret—not that I am afraid, for I am an honest man and—" The bell rang—Jules G—— did not wait to finish the sentence, but hastily snatching up his cap, coat and muffler, he slid down the back staircase, to pass another night of terror in his garret.

Secretary Robeson's Wedding.

Washington (Jan. 23) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Secretary Robeson was married to Mrs. Richmond Aulick at the Church of the Epiphany this morning, the wedding being strictly private. Not more than 50 persons were present, the company being confined to the personal friends of both families, the President and members of the Cabinet, with their wives, and the delegation in Congress from New Jersey. At half past 10 o'clock the Secretary, or, more properly speaking, the groom, entered the church with as much ease as if going to his desk at the Navy Department; saying as he went in, "Close the door, the bride is coming," this being only a variation of his customary morning order at the Department—"Tell the Chief Clerk I am here." He was accompanied by his young friend, Mr. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. A few moments afterward the bride entered, escorted by Mr. Montgomery Blair. When she approached the chancel rail the groom joined her, the Rev. Dr. Starkey coming forward at the same time, and the grand organ pealing out the notes of Schumann's "Traumerei." This piece was a great favorite with Mrs. Aulick, and it was played at the wedding at her express desire. The company came into the church at their pleasure, the uninvited being rigorously excluded, and were scattered through the front pews, when the bride and groom arrived. At the close of the ceremony the guests congratulated the happy couple, the President, among others, kissing the bride, and then the Secretary and his wife left the church to start on their bridal tour. Among the most noticeable of the company were Commodore Aulick and his little grandson, Mrs. Robeson's only son by former marriage, the latter going to the church in charge of his nurse. People inclined to joke about this Cabinet wedding say the bride disappeared in smoke, her dress, a travelling suit, being of that peculiar shade called London smoke. She is a lady of very marked appearance, having prematurely gray hair, which, being very white, and intertwining with the black, the natural color, gives her by the contrast a decidedly *distingue* air.

The distinguishing features of Mr. Robeson's dress were a blue necktie and a rosebud bouquet in his buttonhole. That rosebud and tie, it is expected, will be seen in Broadway to-morrow. The Secretary will not return for ten days.

FARMING LANDS.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes!

ON THE LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 ACRES OF THE Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS. 2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES, Within Railroad limits, equal to a Direct Bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS AND BEAVER SUITS

Are quite suitable for the weather. Edwards, Bluett & Co., *Offer great inducements at either Store,* 376 STATE, OR 45 AND 47 WEST MADISON-STS.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st. Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 216 Twenty-second-st.

COAL.

We have, at No. 250 North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge, a stock of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction in prices. O'CONNER & QUINN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. LOMAX, 14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale. Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

W. O. MULL, ARTIST, NO. 6 CENTRAL HALL, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

WANTED.

WANTED. To lease a first-class store, not less than 20x80, in the West Division, two or three blocks from the Tunnel, ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address STORE, care H. H. Chandler, 42 South Canal-st.

BAKING POWDER.

Royal Baking Powder

60 CENTS per pound at the HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

News Concentrated.

FRITZ'S REFORMATORY MEDICAL OFFICE, 158 South Halsted-st.

DR. FRITZ, best known as the "GREAT INDIAN PHYSICIAN," has organized in this city an institution which promises to bring about general reformation in the practice of medicine. He is the only man in this country that has succeeded in so revising and reducing the German, American, and Indian Botanical practice to a common-sense system, that his success in curing disease is truly great. 50,000 testimonials given during the last five years is an argument in favor of ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, that none should pass lightly by. Seven out of every ten patients treated by him are permanently cured. This is a larger percentage than has ever been given, especially in the treatment of old and lingering diseases.

Over 800 names have been given to the public through the Chicago papers during the last year. Certificates and letters can be seen by calling at this office.

The reputation of DR. FRITZ is so well established that further comment is unnecessary, for we are satisfied that the Doctor's system of combining ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, marks a new era in medical science. His success has been wonderful, treating daily from 30 to 60 patients, and this rush of business has been kept up for over one year since the Doctor located in our city. People come from all parts of the country.

The following diseases are treated with unparalleled success: Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Deafness, Eruption, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Fits, Piles, Scrofula, Swellings, Wens, Spinal Complaint, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Goitre, Diseases of the Eye, Neuralgia, Tumors, Cancers, Cold Hands and Feet, Biliousness, Contracted Limbs, Diseased Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, St. Vitus' Dance, Weak and Failing Limbs, Mental Depression, Disease of the Brain, Dyspepsia, Carbuncles, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, Falling of the Womb, Heart Disease, Fever Sores, Lameness, Swollen Joints, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Gout, Tetters, White Swelling.

The Doctor may be consulted daily at his medical reformatory office, 158 South Halsted-st., Chicago. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4, and 7 to 8 p. m.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

SPRING, 1872.

ASIEL, ERDMANN & CO., IMPORTERS OF **LACES,** Embroideries, White Goods, &c. 168 & 170 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK, (And Stuttgart, Germany.)

Have now ready for the inspection of package buyers coming to their city, an assortment of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, embracing 5,000 choice patterns, at most reasonable prices. Also large lines of WHITE GOODS, LACES, and CRAPES, purchased before the recent advance. The assurance is held forth that we are in the position to assist, most advantageously, those who are replacing destroyed stocks. New York, January, 1872.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle, Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader. All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention. H. R. EATON, 794 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof **SAFES,** Vault Doors & Bank Vaults. **HERRING & CO.** FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

I am prepared to fill orders for **JOIST & SCANTLING,** of any dimension. WM. RANDOLPH, 97 West Randolph-st.

BRICK. Best Red and White Brick for sale as required, at lowest rates, and delivered promptly. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS AND Office Furniture. THAYER & TOBEY, Furniture Comp'y, 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city. True Fit Shirts. Patent Pantaloon Drawers. Russian Braces. Laporte's Kid Gloves. New Style of Neck Dress. N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 680 Broadway, New York.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT FACTORY, ORDER BOOKS SAVED. JOHN H. O'BRIEN, 692 Wabash-av. Send for directions for self-measurement.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, *The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world,* **FOR FAMILY USE.** To be had of all first-class grocers.

NEW BOOKS.

New Law Books. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington-st., PUBLISH THIS DAY: PERRY ON TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. By JAIRUS WARE PERRY. 8vo. Sheep. $7.50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

DORA (Prize Story). With Illustration. By Helen C. Weeks.
THE PARSONAGE DOORS. With Illustration. By Mary E. C. Wyeth.
QUEST OF THE FLOWER. By Edgar Fawcett.
NUMBER THREE (Poem). By A. H. Poe.
A PILGRIMAGE. By Charlotte Adams.
LILLIE'S VALENTINE. By Olive Thorne.
LULLABY (Poem). By David D. Hudson.
SUMMER DAYS AT KIRKWOOD. Chap. VII. With two Illustrations. By Emily Huntington Miller.
GRANDFATHER SMALLWEED. By Julia M. Thayer.
AFLOAT ON AN ICE CAKE. With Illustration. By Chas. E. Hurd.
SWASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. By Rosella Rice.
THE RIVALS. With full-page Illustration. By Gerald North.

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The American Tune Book. Scarcely affected by the issue of new books, however well made or popular, this great, choice, eclectic COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. BY 500 EDITORS, Holds on its even way, selling largely, and pleasing all. How could it be otherwise, since its thousand tunes, pieces, and anthems include the best music, taken from the best books of the century. *Price, $1.50.*

Beautiful Song: OVER THE SILVER RIVER. Catlin. 40c.

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Very popular piano piece: THE SHEPHERD BOY. Wilson. 60c.

The above books and pieces, sent, post free, on receipt of retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

FOR SALE.

To Steam and Gas Fitters, AND BOILER MAKERS. We have now on hand a lot of IRON PIPE, from 3-8 to 2 inches, slightly damaged, and will sell at a low figure to make room for our new stock. WALWORTH, FURSE & CO., 225 Lake-st.

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE. Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, *80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.* TERMS—20 YEARS. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. Chicago Wool House. ENOS BROWN & CO., Woollen Manufacturers' Supplies and Wool, will remove on Monday, the 29th inst., from 32 South Canal-st., to our new spacious store 121 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

REMOVAL. E. YEOMAN'S SPRING BED FACTORY, from 814 West Lake-st. to rear of 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge court, where he will be glad to see his old patrons, and is now ready to fill all orders promptly. The Bed has been fully tested by the public for five years, and has given perfect satisfaction. All work warranted. For sale by all Furniture and Bedding dealers. Orders from country dealers will receive prompt attention.

REMOVAL. A. J. MARKS, Engraver, and dealer in Stereoscopic Views, Chromos, Picture Frames, Views of Chicago, etc., will remove Feb. 1 to No. 749 Wabash-av., where he will be pleased to see his old customers and all others who may wish anything in his line of goods.

HUMAN HAIR.

HUMAN HAIR, Just imported from Europe, 8 to 36 inches in length, and quite clean, at $7 per pound. Address L. W. HAUSSER, Importer of Human Hair, 13 First-st., New York. Samples of 1 pound sent by express C. O. D.

TO RENT.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS CITY, TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Madison-st.

TO RENT. Basement, main floor and two upper floors of building 151 West Washington-st. Building first-class, 23x80. F. A. RIDDLE, 21 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE. DR. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Trusses, Self-Adjusting Impervious Trusses, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches, Pile Instruments, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all Physical Deformities, made accurately applied, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. (formerly 71 Washington-st.)

EYE AND EAR.

EYE AND EAR. DR. HENRY OLIN, an Oculist and Aurist of great experience, thoroughly skilled as a specialist in diseases of the EYE, EAR AND THROAT, has all the modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Sufferers from these diseases will find an opportunity for getting relieved of their long-tried afflictions, if timely application be made. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Rooms 330 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. *OFFICE,* 338 West Madison-st. (BRANCH OFFICE), 162 Twenty-second-st.

INSURANCE.

New England M. M. INSURANCE COMP'Y OF BOSTON. The Receivers of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that a first dividend of FIFTY per cent has been ordered on all claims which have been, and hereafter may be allowed against said Company. Said dividend is now payable. GEO. C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAMES H. BEAL, Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co. Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.

Policy holders, resident in Chicago, having claims for loss against the Company, can obtain their dividend by calling at the office of GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

INSURANCE. The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs. CHAS. A. LATON. Jan. 21, 1872.

Highest Prices paid for **REPUBLIC** Insurance Co.'s Certificates. **GARDEN CITY, STATE, AND LUMBERMAN** Insurance Companies' Policies. A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

ADJUSTING & COLLECTING AGENCY OF **T. L. MILLER,** 45 South Desplaines-st., 374 Wabash-av. Claims taken against Insolvent Companies for 1 per cent on amount collected. T. L. MILLER.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 334 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly, JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY. I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months. R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE. WANTED—Policies and claims against the People's, Lamar, Pacific, Occidental, Putnam, and Republic Insurance Companies. Highest price paid in cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 55 Central Union Block.

State Insurance Co. I will pay two per cent more than can be got in the market, for a small amount only, of approved claims against the above Company. S. M. DAVIS, 50 West Randolph-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates WANTED TO-DAY. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates of Indebtedness bought. South Park Bonds for sale. GILBERT R. SMITH, 17 Harmon-court.

Holders of Policies In the Cleveland Insurance Co. are requested to meet at my office Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 p. m., 10 State-st. J. H. DUNHAM.

SANGAMO, OF SPRINGFIELD. Policy-holders please call. TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 464 Wabash-av.

We will buy for cash, **REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S** Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months. HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 36 South Canal-st., Room 5.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES. We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in bankruptcy. H. M. KINNE, Jan. 20, 1872. F. M. BRUCE, 78 Randolph-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows: Three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns. Five travelling forges (field). Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons. Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments. 838 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's. 4,060 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture. 100 Springfield rifled muskets. 275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore. 670 Starr's revolvers; calibre, .44. 130 revolvers, assorted. Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms, are in fair order. 122,000 cap pouches; 10,000 waist belts; 2,000 bayonet scabbards; 8,000 cartridge box and belt plates; 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages. 224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's); calibre, 52; good and new. 800,000 percussion caps (musket). 31 artillery elevating screws; 1,000 old shovels; 200 picks; 180 scythes and snaths; cartridge paper; horse medicines; worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; and 4,200 files—require recutting. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores. Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C. D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, NOTRE DAME, IND. The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS. $3.50 will buy a pair 10-lb. Blankets, the cheapest in the city. 64 & 66 West Randolph-st., corner of Clinton. DAVID NEWBURGER.

PROFESSIONAL.

328 West Madison-st., Morning. **Dr. WALKER, Oculist & Aurist.** *584 State-st., cor. Twelfth, Afternoon.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Board of Trade. A young man, thoroughly acquainted with option trading and bookkeeping, desires a permanent situation. Address R 42, Tribune office.

UNION PARK HOTEL, No. 521 WEST MADISON-ST. New house and furniture complete. Madison-st. cars and omnibuses pass the door every five minutes. Terms, $2.50 per day. M. S. JAGGAR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Brilliantly Illustrated! ENTIRELY NEW! **PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH. D.**

SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A. First Baptist Church. Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN." Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN." Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES." Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITIANS." Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WEST DIVISION. Second Baptist Church. Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING." Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN." Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES." Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 50 cents; reserved seats both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV. GREAT SUCCESS! **THE LINGARDS. DAVID GARRICK!** And the celebrated *Lingard's Sketches!* This Afternoon and Evening. Monday—WAR TO THE KNIFE.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE. Union Park Congregational Church. THE POPULAR AUTHOR AND ORATOR "TIMOTHY TITCOMB" (Dr. J. G. Holland), Will give his last GREAT LECTURE, *"The Social Undertow,"* TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30. Tickets now for sale. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 623 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; and at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Halsted-st., near Madison. This Saturday, Jan. 27, positively last appearance of **Mr. ROBERT McWADE,** AS **RIP VAN WINKLE.** Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Monday first appearance of JOSEPH MURPHY.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. The Histrionic Queen, **CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,** WILL READ **SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY VIII,** NEXT MONDAY EVENING. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. LAST WEEK OF **MARIETTA RAVEL!** The great new Drama of the DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER. The glorious Farce of Grimshaw, Bagshaw & Bradshaw. Look out for TRUE AS STEEL.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Unparalleled Success of the Great **ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.** The mirth-provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. H. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. First week of Scenes on the Calumet River. Obeying Orders received nightly with shouts of laughter. Saturday, Grand Matinee. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Franks, Harrigan & Hart.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. Miss A. C. MALLORY, RESIDENCE,—No. 1331 WABASH-AV. Miss Mallory is desirous of forming a class, which shall be known as one of the best in the city. Hereafter pupils will NOT be received who wish to study music indifferently.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. **DRY GOODS,** Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery, AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES **BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS** AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Table Cutlery, Crockery, &c. AT AUCTION, On Saturday morning, Jan. 27, at the Red Front salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By THOMAS & PETERSON. AUCTION SALE of Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and other property, at the Sales Stables, 421 State-st., Chicago, on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve, part under execution from the Sheriff. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 496 Wabash-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF **Household Furniture,** Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Oilcloth, Gilt Shades, Lounges, 300 Looking Glasses, 20 crates Crockery in open lots, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets. On Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE. 20 lots on Eighty-third-st., town of Hyde Park, close by the new Watch Factory, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the Sale Stables, 421 State-st., Chicago, immediately after the sale of the horses and carriages, without reserve. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 496 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE. We shall sell at auction sale TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our sale stables, 421 South State-st., a fine lot of Horses, Mules, Wagons, Cutters, Harness, Blankets, etc. N. B.—Money advanced upon all property left with us for sale. O. BRIGGS.

BANKING.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker, REMOVED TO 326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st. A general banking business transacted.

GENERAL NOTICES.

City Clerk's Office, CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1872. Public notice is hereby given that I am now prepared to furnish the "Metallic Plates" required by the ordinance imposing the Tax on Dogs, to all persons paying the said tax. The ordinance requires that all dogs not having the Metallic Plate fastened upon the collar shall be impounded, and, if the pound fees are not paid, that they shall be killed. If you want to save your dogs, come and pay the tax of $2.05. C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

Dr. E. BODENSTEDT, 62 MILWAUKEE-AV.

To Tailors. All Journeymen Tailors are requested not to come to Kansas City, Mo., at present, for the Tailors are on a strike on account of a reduction of prices by the bosses. D. W. TETWELL, Sec'y.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wabash-av., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872. W. T. HUGHES, Sec'y.

NOTICE. STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 715 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

TO BUILDERS, PROPERTY-OWNERS, And all others having excavations to let in debris, earth, or rock. M. O. REILY & CO. have experience, and can do it at the lowest possible price, and with despatch. References: Field, Leiter & Co., and others. Address 70 Canalport-av.

CORRUGATED IRON. Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

OAKUM.

OAKUM. JOHN DAVISON, Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage, Blocks, Hooks, Chains, etc. Office, 30 South Market-st., Lind's Block.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Time of the House Again Wasted on the Governor's Chicago Military Occupation Hobby.

Source and Object of the Supplementary Resolution.

Slow Progress Made in the Senate on the Revenue Bill.

Another Measure Introduced in the House for Restoring Burnt Records.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GOVERNOR'S LATE MESSAGES.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—The time of the House, to-day, was in part consumed in persistent efforts to reach a vote on a certain resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Brown, of Massac, and which was most strongly supported by the side defeated in the late Republican caucus, by those who refused to submit to its decision. The Democrats, on the other hand, made equally persistent efforts to fight off this resolution, and have it properly considered, discussed, and amended at some evening session. As it now stands it is broad and vague, thanking the President, Governor, Lieutenant General, Secretary of War, and all others concerned, for what they did during the late terrible catastrophe, the time, place, and nature of the catastrophe not being mentioned. Since it is separated from the other resolutions, and is not connected with them in any way, and can have nothing to do with them, it should be amended so as to express more precisely what the officers are thanked for, and then it would be a very proper expression of gratitude. In the afternoon, after reflection, the Republicans came to this determination, and by common consent it was made the special order for Tuesday evening, when it will doubtless pass. After the proceedings in the Republican caucus had shown that the majority of the Republican members were in favor of resolutions substantially like those which yesterday passed the House, several Federal office-holders in and out of the Legislature, some of whom have been in constant communication with Washington, and who have heard from there that it was exceedingly undesirable that the Republican Legislature of Illinois should do anything seeming to indicate hostility to General Grant, set to work to find the means of softening what they considered a serious blow, for they then had heard from Washington that great importance was attached to the position assumed by Illinois, so they drew up this resolution, thanking President Grant for what he had done, and including Sheridan and the Secretary of War, so as not to make it too personal, and that resolution, which was acceptable to Grant's friends and the Governor's enemies was thought sufficient to take away the sting of the caucus resolutions. It was intimated that the President was willing to be mildly censured provided it was followed up by some such declaration of general gratitude, and it is not unlikely that this was the case, for it is rumored that the confidential friends of the President, at Washington, and Springfield, have for some time been trying to hit on some compromise which would satisfy Governor Palmer, and yet not create the impression that a Republican Legislature was in any way adverse to Grant. After thinking it over, however, they came to the conclusion that if they omitted Palmer from the vote of thanks, so many Republican members would vote against it as to do more mischief than the caucus resolutions, and therefore they amended it so as to include the Governor, feeling sure that then no Republican could oppose it, that it would be a simple question between the Republicans and Democrats. Those who had this resolution specially in charge were also influenced by another motive, and that was they desired to recover the supremacy over and control of the Republican party here, which they have recently lost. Up to about this time few men, who apparently act to considerable extent from policy only, have played a predominant part. Younger men who have decided opinions on free trade, civil service and other issues have been getting the upper hand, and in the caucus the other evening young men like Shaw, Ryan, Phelps, Koerner, Sullivan, Trew and others, backed by Sandford and some of the older men, won the fight, and put those who had been in charge decidedly in the background, and thus, curiously enough, the young and liberal wing of the Republicans have become regulars, and those who have hitherto been devoted to the party creed are very near being outsiders.

PROJECT TO FACILITATE BUSINESS.

In the afternoon Mr. Roberts renewed his attempt to get rid of the Committee of the Whole, which has become an intolerable nuisance, consuming half the time of the Legislature and delaying action on necessary bills. At present, all bills, however unimportant, are sent to the Committee of the Whole and discussed there; and the same discussion is renewed in the House. Unluckily the motion was badly beaten, and things must go on as before.

SENATE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate had the Revenue bill up again, and made a few slight amendments, generally merely verbal. It voted down the proposition to leave the valuation of capital stock of companies to Town Assessors, instead of entrusting it to State Boards of Equalization, where it properly belongs, and the postponed the subject till to-morrow. It is very near its passage.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

They then took up the claims of Robert Tillson, of Quincy, for $15,000, which has been pending for several years, and which wants the difference between the contract price of articles furnished the State early in the war, and what he was able to get for the Auditor's warrants, which were issued him and which he had to sell at 90 cents on the dollar. This measure is very strongly pushed, as if it were thought its success would open the door to more and far greater claims of the same kind. It is thought that it will pass the Senate, but its success in the House is very problematical.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. KING (Cook) to-day introduced a bill on the subject of restoring burnt records, which seems to have been very carefully prepared, and to be well calculated to secure the object aimed at.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House made some progress on the Fees and Salaries bill. To-morrow it will probably have no quorum.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted Senators Jackson and Little, on account of sickness.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. BUSH, on leave, offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor to report the rate per cent levied for the collection of the State tax for 1871, the various items for which taxes were levied, and the amount of taxable property in the State on which such taxes were levied.

REVENUE BILL.

The special order, the Revenue bill, was resumed.

Mr. WOODARD moved to strike out Section 183, requiring the Collector to receipt to the taxpayer for taxes and special assessments upon real property, in which shall be stated the amount of each kind of tax, etc., and to insert an amendment providing that the Collector shall so receipt for taxes paid, and note upon the receipt taxes remaining unpaid, which receipt shall be in full, except as to such as remains unpaid.

Mr. VAN DOESTEN moved to amend by providing that the section should not be so construed as to allow a person to pay, or a Collector to receive and receipt for, one kind of tax and not another in the same tax book, which Mr. Woodard accepted.

Mr. CRAWFORD opposed the amendment as amended.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN favored its adoption, stating his reasons therefor at length.

Mr. HOLCOMB supported the views of Crawford in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. MARSH offered an amendment designed to exempt property of manufacturing companies, etc., from assessment where such company is located, when elsewhere in the hands of agents.

Mr. WHITING offered an amendment, so as to allow the assessor to become satisfied that property had been properly assessed elsewhere before exempting such property.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

At 10:10 the order was postponed for 45 minutes, and Senate Bill 26, to pay Robert Tillson & Co. $15,666.56 for infantry and cavalry equipments furnished the State, under contract with the Quartermaster General, being the difference between gold and greenbacks.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that a great deal had been said about gold in this matter, but lately the claim had been narrowed down to one issue, viz: a claim for ten per cent. discount upon certain Auditor's warrants issued to claimants. He stated that the Quartermaster General had in a case of emergency agreed to pay gold or its equivalent for a few sets of equipments, but which did not apply to the whole contract. The receipts of Robert Tillson were on file, in full for all amounts due from the State. He insisted that the State had paid dollar for dollar for the equipments, evidences of the weekly exodus being visible.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the bill be made the special order for one week from Wednesday. So ordered.

REFITTING.

The special order was resumed and Marsh's amendment, being the question at issue, was again postponed and House bill 650, an appropriation for refitting the House of Representatives was passed—yeas, 41; nays, none.

REVENUE BILL.

The special order was resumed.

Mr. WHITING'S amendment to the amendment was lost.

Mr. MARSH'S amendment was adopted.

A variety of amendments were offered and adopted without debate until Mr. Eddy offered an amendment to section 5, which provides that capital stocks of companies and associations shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to determine the fair cash value of such capital, by striking out so much as relates to said Board, by assigning as his reason that the Assessor was probably competent to determine such value, and if wrong could be appealed could be made to the Board of Town Auditors, and thence to the Board of Supervisors and Adjourned, leaving the question pending.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported back Senate bill 298, relative to savings banks and institutions for savings. Ordered to a third reading; also Senate bill 344, to regulate banks and banking which was indefinitely postponed.

CANAL BILL.

Senate bill 373, in relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the powers and duties of the Canal Commissioners, was taken up. Various amendments proposed by the Committee were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Mr. WILKINSON, from the Committee on Township Organization, reported back Senate bill 330, to provide for a permanent survey of townships. Ordered to a third reading.

REVENUE BILL AGAIN.

Consideration of the Revenue bill was resumed, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Eddy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was of the opinion that the amendment savored of impracticability, as, if adopted, local Assessors would be forced to assess the capital stock of railroads, telegraph, and stage lines, no matter how much or little might be under his jurisdiction. It would do for small home corporations but not for those extending all over the State.

Mr. FULLER said the section as it stood was intended to protect corporations from the whim, caprice, and often the prejudice of the 1,500 Assessors of the State.

Mr. SENTER opposed the amendment, which was lost.

Leave of absence was refused to Mr. Hampton.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered an amendment intended to make tax-books *prima facie* evidence, which was lost.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to strike out Sections 165, and 166, which provide that Collectors shall report once in ten days sworn statements of taxes collected, and pay the taxes collected over at that time. Section 166 provides that State taxes shall be reported once in twenty days, and be paid into the State Treasury.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered a substitute, making the time twenty days in each case.

Mr. FULLER said that the objects of the sections were to prevent Collectors from doing a banking business upon other people's money. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to reduce the salary of the Board of Equalization from $8 to $5 per day, characterizing said Board as a humbug of the first water.

Mr. HOLCOMB moved a substitute, providing for $5 per day, 10 cents mileage, and $10 per session for postage, &c., and sessions not to exceed thirty days; also providing for employes, and other particulars. The substitute was accepted.

Mr. STREVELL amended by striking out the thirty day restriction. Adopted.

Mr. VAUGHAN amended by making postage, &c., in money, $25 instead of $10, which was lost.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. McNULTA offered to amend by requiring the Collector to sign the tax books after the tax payment, such signature to be evidence of payment when the receipt is lost. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

After reading one House bill a first time, no quorum appeared, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal was read.

POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Mr. ROBERTS raised a point of order that the Greenebaum bill was not properly passed, though it so appeared on the journal.

This point, which is a technical one, was discussed, and finally Mr. Roberts withdrew his motion.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Mr. ROBERTS said the first business in order was a resolution offered by Mr. Brown (Massac) and pending when the House adjourned, and moved the special order be postponed half an hour.

The motion was lost—yeas 54; nays, 65.

The yeas and nays were called; resulting—yeas, 66; nays, 65.

Mr. PHILLIPS raised the point that the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Massac, was not then in order.

The Chair overruled it.

Mr. HAINES appealed, and discussed the matter.

Four or five points of order were made in rapid succession.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The motion was carried—yeas, 75; nays, 54.

The special order again came up.

Mr. CAREY moved to postpone the special order until the resolution was disposed of.

Mr. MERRITT was opposed to putting aside the fees and salaries for the sake of any resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the previous question.

Mr. HAINES moved a call of the House.

Mr. CAREY raised the point that it was not in order.

The Chair overruled it.

The vote as to whether there should be a call of the House resulted—yeas, 19; nays, 71.

The main question was ordered—yeas, 75; nays 62.

Mr. SPRINGER raised a point of order that the second postponement of a special order was not in order.

A motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 59; nays, 64.

Mr. CAREY appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 6; nays, 86.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved to adjourn till half-past 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved that Mr. Brown's resolution be postponed till Tuesday evening, and made the special order for that time.

The motion was agreed to.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment by the Governor of one Trustee to take the place of the present Trustees of the Illinois Central Lands, and who shall dispose of all such lands at once.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. ROBERTS got up his rule abolishing the Committee of the Whole.

The vote was taken resulting, yeas 29; nays 77.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a very long discussion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to appropriate $25,000 to enlarge the Supreme Court rooms at Ottawa and Mount Vernon, and reported it back recommending its passage. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

GAMING HOUSES.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill to prevent the keeping of common gaming-houses.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. KING (Cook), from the Committee on Burnt Records, introduced a bill for restoring the same. This provides that where the records of land titles have been destroyed, persons may petition in the chancery side of Court and after the proper proceedings obtain a decree. County Boards are authorized to buy abstract books or copies of them, paying the money or issuing bonds. Courts can appoint as many Commissioners as may be necessary for doing the business, and all provisions are made to secure the proper and speedy disposition of cases.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

On motion of Mr. HAINES, the Senate Eminent Domain bill was made the special order in Committee of the Whole for Tuesday.

INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. DORE'S bill to allow foreign insurance companies to do business here without deposit, if they have a full deposit in another State, was read a second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE QUINCY WATER WORKS BILL

was made the special order for Wednesday.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. FREW introduced a bill allowing Boards of Supervisors to levy a tax not exceeding 3 mills to aid county agricultural societies.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on fees and salaries, the question being on the fees of Clerk of County Court. After considering the bill for some time the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again Tuesday morning.

Several leaves of absence were granted.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned over to Monday evening, the Assembly by a vote of 47 to 39.

In the Senate a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to purchase 1,200 copies of the Legislative Manuals, and providing for their distribution was passed.

A resolution providing for printing of 500 copies each of the Governor's message in English, German, Bohemian, and Norwegian languages was laid over.

A resolution setting forth that little if any business could be transacted until the Committee appointed to frame and report on the general laws conforming with the Constitutional Amendment, and that the Legislature adjourn until Tuesday, Feb. 16, was laid over. A motion offered to suspend the rules being lost.

Yesterday's resolution in regard to organizing new counties in the northern part of the State, was adopted, amended so as to read that the Committee on Town and County Organization be instructed to consider the propriety of laying off the territory of the northern part of this State into counties of convenient and proper size, and report by bill or otherwise.

A bill was introduced to authorize the organization of associations for other than manufacturing, mercantile, and transportation purposes.

A memorial to Congress, for the acceptance of the report of the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Board of Arbitration, was concurred in.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented for renewal of a land grant; for a law to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, including one from the messenger boys of the Assembly; for an appropriation to pay taxes of fire sufferers in Kewaunee County; for a stringent law for the protection of fire insurance policy-holders.

Resolutions were offered to provide for taking testimony in the contested seat case of Morrill against Paterson.

Resolutions were adopted almost unanimously setting forth the various evils and hardships growing out of the present Bankrupt law, and instructing Wisconsin Senators and Representatives to use all honorable means for its repeal; also prohibiting the expenditure of any money for the insurance of any buildings belonging to the State.

In the debate on the bankrupt resolution, Mr. Bushnell, of Grant, said actions were brought in the Federal Courts, and large costs made on claims, for which the meanest Justice of the Peace would hardly issue a summons. Ten times the original claim was often made in costs. Some five or six hundred summons had been down to his county on suits ranging from $2 to $30, and from $20 to $30, and men could not afford to employ attorneys to defend these cases in the United States Courts at a great distance from their homes. It was better to pay, however unjust or fraudulent the claims.

A memorial to Congress was presented, for the refunding to Milwaukee of certain moneys advanced for the straight cut at Milwaukee Harbor.

Eighteen bills were introduced, including bills to establish a cheap and safe plan of insurance against loss or damage by fire, through town and county organization; to amend the charters of the Fort Howard & Mississippi, and the Red Wing & Menomonee Railroad Companies; authorizing cities to establish free public libraries and reading rooms; to prevent the recovery of any deficiency in actions for foreclosure of mortgages on real estate; to restrain horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats and geese from running at large; to repeal Chapter 129 Laws of 1870, and all acts amendatory thereof; giving a bounty for killing lynxes, wolves, and wild cats; giving the residents on cultivated school, university, and agricultural college lands ninety days to redeem such lands sold for non-payment of interest or taxes; to repeal the law of 1867, which requires a diploma from some medical society or college in order to collect fees or to testify as a physician or surgeon.

Little Done by the Legislature—Constitutional Questions—Debate on Governor Washburn's First Veto.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.

The Wisconsin Legislature has been in session two weeks.

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."

In several years' observation, I never saw a body of men at this Capitol assembled to make laws, who seemed so much at a loss what to do, or how to do it. There have been 119 bills introduced, to 239 up to the same period last session. Plenty more have been sent up here by unsophisticated constituents; but, in view of the constitutional amendment inhibiting most kinds of local legislation, members consider that it would be "love's labor lost" to introduce them. Only two bills have become laws,—both local. It has been pretty thoroughly settled by the action of the Assembly in killing a Senate resolution that neither house should adjourn without consent of the other for more than twenty-four hours, and by a decided majority voting last week to adjourn from Friday to Monday evening, that such adjournments, or, as the session advances, from Saturday to Monday evening, will be a regular time, the propriety of dividing the time between the business of the State and their own private business being boldly advocated by leading men here. Thus there will be barely four day's work done in the week, which makes it easy for reporters, also for employes of the Legislature, particularly for Clerks of Engrossing and Enrolling Committees, who have not done a day's work yet, nor are the latter likely to for some time to come, though drawing their regular pay for seven days in the week. There has been a great deal of scheming about Congressional Districts, with a view to partisan advantage, and the interests of particular men who are anxious for seats in the National Councils, all on the basis of eight districts. The news that it is proposed by the United States Senate Apportionment Committee to give this State only seven members smashes slates, and indicates that it will be some time yet before our Legislative Committee can work with any assurance that its labors will not be in vain. The Committee on General Laws, made necessary by the constitutional amendment, will have a deal of hard work on their hands, of which thus far no special disposition is manifested to relieve them by offering for their use bills on any of the multitudinous subjects on which general laws must be provided. Members are daily running their little boats on the constitutional-amendment snag,—one member, very truly remarking, yesterday, that "There appeared to be very little legislation proposed this winter that some one did not think violated the constitutional amendment;" the particular occasion of which remark was, that a bill authorizing the town of Menomonee, Dunn County, to issue bonds as a bonus to influence the location of the Normal School for the Sixth District, was objected to as conflicting with the inhibition of special acts for the assessment of taxes, and also with the inhibition of special "grants of corporate powers except to cities;" despite which, however, the Assembly passed the bill. Another bill has passed both houses, and been approved ostensibly to amend the charter of the city of Watertown, but which empowered its authorities to extend the time for the collection of taxes, which is certainly an evasion, if not a violation, of the prohibition of special acts extending the time for the collection of taxes. A bill was introduced yesterday to vacate a part of the State Road laid out under a law of last session, to the disadvantage and oppression of the people in that locality; the Representative answering the objection that it was in conflict with the constitutional amendment by saying that the law provided that the road should only be changed by the Legislature; hence this was the only means of redress. The fact is, there is such a general dissatisfaction with the bungling wording of the amendment, parts of which are susceptible of two constructions, and that it cuts off many things that could be better provided for in detail than in mass, and obstructs legislation which would be for the public good, while it still leaves the door open for much trivial business, that there was a general feeling of relief and hope when the question was raised,

HAVE WE A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT?

by a resolution which passed both Houses, but which has since been rescinded in the Assembly and referred to the Joint Committee on General Laws, as follows:

WHEREAS, In Article XII, of the Constitution, it is ordained that if more than one amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, such amendment "shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately."

WHEREAS, Chapter 122 of the general laws of 1871, entitled "an act to submit to the people an amendment to Article four (4) of the Constitution, provided for submitting to the people as one amendment, two additional sections to Article 4 of the Constitution, which sections are numbered 31 and 32 respectively; by the former of which sections, the Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special laws in nine (9) different cases, some of which cases appear to be not analagous, but dissimilar to each other in origin, nature, scope, and history: and by the latter of which sections the Legislature is required to provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by Section 31, and all such laws may be uniform in their operation throughout the State."

WHEREAS, Said chapter did not provide that such amendments, if in fact there are more than one, should be submitted in such manner that the people might vote for or against such amendments separately; and thereby the people, at the November elections, 1871, in form approved such amendments, as one and the same amendment, and the same in form has become a part of the Constitution as one amendment; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That a joint committee be appointed to examine the subject forthwith, and report to the Legislature without delay, their conclusions, with their reasons and authorities for such conclusions, whether such amendment is really one amendment or more, within the intendment of the Constitution, and whether it has been submitted and approved, in accordance with the Constitution.

Of course, the Legislature could not invalidate the amendment, which has been duly proclaimed part of the Constitution; but a case could be made up so as to submit the question to the Supreme Court. Lawyers and others are divided in opinion. One thing is sure: No such amendment could pass the Legislature, and those who voted against it are chuckling over the unpleasant dilemma in which some of its advocates find themselves.

LEGISLATIVE POWER AS TO COMMITTEES.

Yesterday, an issue made between the Governor and the Legislature as to the powers of the latter body through committees, was settled, in the Senate, after three days' debate, by yielding to the Governor. As stated in a previous letter, Governor Washburn vetoed a bill to confer power on the Committee appointed by the last Legislature, a majority of whose members are not members of the present Legislature, to investigate the charges of bribery and improper influence, in connection with the passage and veto of the Chippewa Dells Improvement bill, to compel recalcitrant witnesses to testify, &c., on the ground that the Committee ceased to have an existence with the Legislature constituting it; and that the present Legislature had no right to authorize a Committee, thus in part composed of private citizens, to conduct such investigation as the bill in question proposed to facilitate. It was at first thought the veto would be sustained with little opposition; but Senator Magoon, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and author of the bill, last week, in an able argument, showed that there were two sides to this question, as to most of the sort, and claimed that the power of the Legislature was complete, except as Constitutionally restricted. Investigations like this were within its scope, and could be delegated to persons outside the body, as he showed several precedents for in this State. The matter was then postponed to Tuesday of this week. Senator Williams then argued that the resolution appointing the Committee was so defective that the Committee had no sufficient warrant to act: that it was a mere order, expiring with the session of the Legislature; and, though the Committee continued members of the Legislature of 1871, to the close of that year, it was not a duly-constituted Committee, which, if it had been, he held would have had all authority needed; and, as those who gave testimony were not amenable to the penalties of perjury, and the evidence might affect the good name of citizens of Wisconsin, it was impudent to ratify and confirm the action of the Committee, or complete the investigation. Senator Cameron held that the Committee had no authority after the adjournment of the Legislature, March 25, the joint resolution under which it acted being a mere order, without force after adjournment, never having been signed by the presiding officers, enrolled, or approved by the Governor, and that the Legislature could not appoint a Committee or Commission of private citizens, with power to punish by compulsory process, and to punish for contempt. Both these Senators sustained the veto. Senator Belden, who had been a conservative member of the Committee, held that, while the resolution appointing the Committee did not give them all the authority desirable, it gave them a clerical or ministerial authority, such as the Legislature had the right to confer on any number of the citizens of this State, and directed them to make inquiry and report, and that the grant of that power carried with it the right to subpoena witnesses, and take the testimony of all witnesses who might appear before the Committee for the purpose of giving evidence, which was all the power the Committee have exercised, and he held the grant of additional power proposed by the bill vetoed perfectly proper. The debate was continued next day, when Senator Magoon made a most exhaustive and convincing argument, backed by a great array of authorities, to show that the bill was plainly constitutional, expedient and necessary, demanded not only by public policy, but by the rights and privileges of the Legislative Department, claiming that the Committee was fully authorized to make its investigation, and should have the additional power asked to compel testimony, that important facts might be brought out. The subject was further argued by Senators Williams and Jones, in favor of sustaining the veto, and Senators Magoon, Clark and Foster, in favor of passing the bill. The latter eloquently defended the Committee from some imputations cast on it, and, as well as Senator Magoon, made a telling point on some who were loud in charging corruption, and now were seeking to stifle investigation. The vote on passing the bill resulted as follows, with one change made to-day,—Democrats in italics:

Ayes—Senators Belden, *Clark*, Foster, *Huebschmann*, Irish, *Kreiss*, Magoon, *Morgan*, Pratt, *Schmidt*, Thorp, *Wegner*, *Woodman*—13.

Nays—Senators Blair, Cameron, Colladay, Davis, Eaton, Griswold, Hiner, Holloway, Jones, Little, *Lindsley*, Miner, *Mitchell*, Nelson, Quimby, Reed, Williams—17.

Of the Republicans voting against the Governor, two are members of the Committee. It is understood that the Committee will now make a report of their partial investigation, with two anti-Dells' witnesses refusing, and some others neglecting, to testify, in about a week.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.

The following important Joint Committees have just been appointed:

Congressional Apportionment—Senators Griswold of Columbia, Foster of Winnebago, Holloway of Grant, Nelson of Vernon, Pratt of Walworth, Morgan of Ozaukee, Mitchell of Milwaukee; Assemblymen Barron, of Polk, Swain of Sauk, Burdick of Rock, Caswell of Jefferson, Rudd of Monroe, Wroe of Outagamie, Adams of Dodge, Sackett of Waushara, Larkin of Milwaukee, Walters of Fond du Lac, Caswell of Crawford.—(11 Republicans, 5 democrats; about the proportion in the Legislature.)

General Laws made necessary by the Constitutional Amendment—Senator Magoon, Chairman; Williams, Jones, Clark, and Reed; Assemblymen Winkler, Jenkins, Cary, B. F. Adams, Stafford, Brockway, Allen, Robinson.

Relief of Northern Fire Sufferers—Senators Davis and Woodman; Assemblymen Nerves, Ayres, and Watts.

The Committee on General Laws met, organized, appointed sub-committees, and entered on its important work to-day, appointing another meeting Tuesday.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

There remains space for but brief reference to various matters,—the telegraph informing you what is done from day to day.

The sensation of the session promises to be the Temperance bill, similar to the Ohio and Illinois laws, making drunkenness a crime, and the liquor-seller responsible for damages; for which thousands have already petitioned, including some prominent Democrats.

There is some talk of the Legislature taking a recess for the Committee on General Laws to prepare business, and to wait for the action of Congress on apportionment, making the session shorter than otherwise.

The Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, has declared in favor of a postal telegraph system, under control of Government, the Democrats nearly all voting against it.

The Chaplain question proves to have been well settled by inviting a clerical member in each House to open the daily sessions. We have short and appropriate prayers, and the members give silent attention, if not uniting in the devotion, to an unusual degree, though we have an atheist or two, and several who are not praying men.

Governor Washburn's weekly receptions, when he and his daughter and niece receive friends with great cordiality, are very pleasant, social reunions. Arrangements are making for a grand party at the Park Hotel, just before Lent, of members and citizens.

We had something out of the usual channel from lawyers and politicians, in an address on Astronomy, by Speaker Hall, coruscating with sparkling and brilliant passages as the heavens with stars on a cloudless night. PLUS.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 26.—In the Senate bills were introduced for the assessment of railroad property by the Census Board, and taxation of the same; to establish maximum rates for railroad passenger fares; providing a manner of collecting taxes voted to aid in constructing railroads; to relieve Marion County from liability for funds stolen from the county safe.

A resolution was offered instructing the Visiting Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing work for the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Council Bluffs.

A joint resolution was adopted requesting the Iowa members in Congress to do all they can to hasten the passage of the Congressional Apportionment bill.

The bill repealing all laws authorizing townships, incorporated cities, and towns to vote aid for the construction of railroads was taken up, slightly amended, and further consideration postponed until Feb. 16.

In the House the bill for the continuance of work on the Insane Asylum at Independence was recommitted to the Committee on Public Buildings, after a protracted discussion.

The Committee on Military Affairs presented a report asking the passage of a law by Congress, granting 160 acres of land to each honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the late war of the rebellion. Adopted.

The Committee of Ways and Means presented a resolution asking the appointment of an agent by the Governor to look after the 5 per cent due this State from the Government for the sale of lands sold under certain laws in force during and since the Mexican war.

The House passed unanimously a bill for an act authorizing the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon the losses of settlers and claimants upon the Desmoines River Land on account of failure of title, and providing for applying to Congress for relief. This bill seems to put the whole matter in the hands of a Commission, to report the facts at the expense of the State.

A new bill was introduced for the taxation of railways and railway property. This bill provides for the classifying of railway property into two divisions, A and B, and specifying the manner of assessing by the state of each class, and providing for penalties in case of delinquency in paying taxes. It also allows cities and towns to assess taxes in their own behalf. Another to provide for the election of Railroad Commissioners, and provides for the taxation and regulation of the tariff of Railroads. Both bills were referred to the Railroad Committee and ordered printed.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—In the Senate bills were introduced to provide that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall not be entitled to the benefit act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the House, the bill passed to authorize the incorporation of the Alumni Association. Bills were introduced to punish persons who seek to instigate laborers to strike by $50 fine and sixty days' imprisonment; to regulate the sale of petroleum and illuminating oils.

A resolution was adopted for the inspection of the public works of the State by three competent engineers, to be appointed by the Governor.

In the Senate a resolution was introduced asking Congress to authorize the construction of a causeway across the Ohio River from Belmont County to a point at the head of Seal Island, near Wheeling, for the purpose of improving navigation, said causeway to be made at a height equal or greater than high-water mark of said river.

In the House a bill was introduced to provide that contractors for the erection or alteration of public buildings exceeding $10,000 in value, shall be let to separate contractors.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—In the House, yesterday, the bill to aid the sufferers by the late prairie fires was passed. It provides for a loan of $20,000 to enable poor people to buy seed for the next crops, the loan to each party not to exceed $30.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—The *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed and the people choose new representatives.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The State Senate to-day, passed the bill authorizing the St. Louis Board of Water Works to issue $1,385,000 in bonds for the extension of the Water Works.

Governor Brown has vetoed the bill to pay the maturing State bonds in greenbacks. The Senate made the veto the special order for next Wednesday.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Firm; sales, 2,000 bales; middlings uplands at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts 8,000 brls superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@7.70; good to choice, $6.85@7.35; white Western extra, $7.20@7.40; Ohio extra, $6.80@7.80; St. Louis, $6.70@9.25. Rye flour steady, at $4.00@5.25; corn meal in moderate request; Western kiln dried, $3.65. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.53; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.56; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.65@1.75; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.51; No. 1, $1.55. Rye quiet; Western, 93@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 64,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 72@72c; old new Western mixed, afloat, 74c; prime new Western mixed in store, 72½c; prime old, 73½c. Oats heavy; receipts, 18,000; Western and Ohio, 52½@55c.

EGGS—Firm, rather more active.

HOGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 19@22c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses in fair request N. O. 45@65c; Rice from 7@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, refined, 23@23½c.

TURPENTINE—69½@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $14.37@14.50; old, $13.50; prime mess, $12.50; new prime mess, $14.60. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams steady at 8@25c. Tierce unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 5½@5¾c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8@9½c. Middles steady; short ribs, 7c; long clear, 7¼@7c; short clear, 7¼@7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 12@23c; State, 22@35c.

CHEESE—12@15c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93@93½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Export demand; superfine, $6.75; double extra, $7.50; treble extra, $7.87½@8.00. Corn firmer; yellow and mixed, 70c; white, 74@75c. Oats firmer at 60c. Bran, $1.40@1.45.

HAY—$28.00@30.00 for prime.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $15.00. Bacon scarce; 7@7½@9@9½c. New sugar-cured hams, 15c. dull. Lard—Export demand; tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 6@7c; common, 7½@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 8½@9c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses firm; inferior, 25@32c; common, 34@35c; fair, 37@42c; prime to strictly prime, 43@49c. Coffee firm; 19½@22c.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 118½; sight, par; gold, 108¾.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 5,000 bales good ordinary, 19½@20½c; low middling, 20½@20½c; middling, 21¼@21½c; receipts, 10,712 bales; no exports; stock, 218,315 bales; sales for the week, 40,000 bales; receipts, net, 57,852 bales; gross, 60,429 bales; exports, Liverpool, 16,008 bales; continent, 10,371 bales; coastwise, 2,265 bales.

WHISKEY—Lower; rectified, 90c@$1.00.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,400 head; quality same as last week; trade quiet throughout the day; prices to higher; business very light but market steady. Henry Rosenthal sold 16 Illinois, averaging 1,300, at $6.45; 96 do averaging 1,200 lbs at $6.00@6.12½; 18 do averaging 970 lbs at $5.12½; J. A. Monroe sold 55 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs at $6.40; W. Thompson sold 19 Western, averaging 1,100 lbs at $5.50; Eastman Bros. 34 Illinois averaging 1,300, $6.50a6 62½; Livingston & Rosenthal, 60 Iowa, av 1,370, $6.00; 17 Canada Oxen, av 1,600, $5.62½; L. Bills, 50 Kentucky, av 1,250, $5.87½.

SHEEP—Receipts 14,200. Quality fair and market dull at last week's prices. Western sheep, av 80, 7¾@7c; av 90, 7¾@7¾c; av 100, 7¾@7½c; av 117, 8c; Canada, av 100, 7½c; av 125, 7½c. Lambs, av 87, 9c.

HOGS—Receipts 17,500; no sales. Dressed, dull, $5.70@5.85 for heavy State and Western.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest styles of ear-rings and pendants for a necklace are of gold, in the shape of a yacht or man-of-war, with the name of "Alexis," in black enamel, on the stern.

—One of the galleries in the rotunda of the Capitol in Richmond, Va., is pronounced unsafe, and to prevent another disaster, General Newberry, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, has recommended its repair immediately.

—The Eureka (Cal.) *Union* says that the water of the upper lake in Surprise Valley has the property of removing from clothing all grease, pitch, or dirt of whatever kind, without the application of soap or any washing material.

—Some sixty or more Methodist ministers are expected at Memphis, during the present week, from various parts of the South, to consider the subject of establishing, under the auspices of their creed, a Southern University for the education of members of their Church.

—The Savannah Port Society has in its treasury the sum of $6,400, as the nucleus of a fund which they propose to use in erecting a Sailors' Home, where Jack Tar may cast an anchor, furl his sails, and enjoy in a quiet way the fruits of his toil.

—Norfolk, Va., has determined to build new Water Works, and on Saturday last the ceremony of breaking ground for the improvement came off. Several speeches were made on the occasion, all felicitating the people on the inauguration of so great an enterprise. The Mayor threw up the first shovel full of earth, but so great was the enthusiasm that many prominent citizens loaded up wheelbarrows and trundled them to the line of the temporary dam. The work is to be completed by the 1st of October next, and is to cost $500,000.

—Adolph Cluss, of Washington, has received from Leipsic, twenty-four anatomical specimens, made under the intermediate supervision of Dr. Bach, of that city, a celebrated anatomist who has spent a life-time in popularizing science. These specimens are of composition, representing the eye, head, brains, heart, lungs, and other organs of the human body, colored life-like, and from them a perfect understanding of the human anatomy can be had.

—Mr. A. S. H. Muse, of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, while superintending the digging of a grave, some time since, found in the bottom of it a substance "supposed" to be a diamond, the size of a hen's egg. It cuts glass with the utmost facility, and, on being placed in a dark room, emits a brilliant light. It is diamond-shaped, and nearly transparent. Mr. Muse has sent it to New York to be tested. "If it should prove to be a diamond, it will be the most valuable one known."

—At the small town of Glendale, in Washoe County, Nevada, Mr. John Lee, a merchant, had a flag-pole of about 60 feet high, erected in front of his store, upon the pinnacle of which was a wooden fish painted in various colors, which attracted the attention of a bald-headed eagle which was soaring above. He descended like a flash and clutched the fish, and being unable to carry it off, he retained his grasp by perching upon it, and was seen to do so by a Mr. James Holbrook, who ran into Mr. Lee's store, snatched up a gun, and shot him on the spot.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—PARRY—Jan. 21, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the pastor's residence, 391 West Van Buren-st., Geo. M. Henderson and Mrs. Ann Parry.

DOWNING—LILLIBRIDGE—At Palatine, Jan. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Stiles, Mr. Henry W. Downing and Miss Lillie Lillibridge, both of this city.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

HILL—The funeral of Lewis F. Hill will take place Sunday, 28th, 1 p. m., at his late residence, 353 West Madison-st.

RYDER—The funeral of Geo. W. Ryder will take place from his late residence, 329 West Harrison-st. this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. All friends invited.

TALLEY—Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his sister, 311 West Twelfth-st., Charles B. Talley, aged 22 years, second youngest son of the late A. M. Talley.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

☞ Chicago Evening, South Bend (Ind.), Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

DEAN—Thursday evening, Jan. 25, Mettie Edward, infant son of M. C. and Martha J. Dean, aged 14 months.

Funeral services at their residence, 269 West Adams-st., Sunday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends cordially invited to be present.

SHELDEN—At Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1872, Seth Shelden, Jr., of Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE MANUFACTURING ground on Fulton-st., 80x170; two fronts; or will lease for 15 years.

Wells-st., lot north of Division-st.; cheap.

Monroe-st. near Leavitt. house and lot; time: $2,200.

Lots outside fire-limits, $400 to $1,500. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st., removes Feb. 1 to corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tons of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—80x200 FT.—A choice lot for manufacturing purposes on North Branch, south of Chicago-av. Also 24 or 48 feet on Lake-st., south front, east of Wabash-av., at a great bargain. Also lots in North Division for business and residences; some of them very cheap. For the above and other bargains in real estate apply to F. BATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY—Store on Randolph, near Jefferson; store on Desplaines, 50 feet only from Lake, cheap; cottage and fine business lot on West Madison-st.; good 2 story house with store, on West Lake; store and lot on State, near Thirtieth. Also, a good variety of lots in burnt district. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington.

FOR SALE—$2,800, 2-STORY DWELLING (NEW) 8 rooms, 25x158; on West Harrison-st. 2 story dwelling on Warren-av., 50x127; $5,300. Cottage and lot on Twenty-eighth-st., 7 rooms; $2,000. Cottage and lot on Oakley, near Lake-st.; $2,600. Cottage and lot on Indiana and Oakley-sts.; $1,800. Cottage and lot on North Side; $2,100. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ONLY 3 MILES from old Court House at $300 to $500 per lot to parties that will improve. For information, apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x119 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts.; fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-avs., near Fifty-sixth-st., 550x170. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms of payment. Also 10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT. House 2 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 986 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS LEASE, BUSINESS corner, 20x80, northwest corner Halsted and Monroe-sts. By C. J. CORSE, No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 7 PER cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but small cash payments. Three lots in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits; to mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE front, 100x140, oposite new Tremont House. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., TWO OF THE best built octagon marble front, two-story and basement houses ever built in Chicago, with all modern improvements, and every convenience. Those who are looking for a good house will find it to their advantage to see them at once, as they are offered very cheap. Apply to WM. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AND TO LEASE—THE COTTAGE, 722 West Lake-st., containing 7 rooms, clothes-presses, closets, etc.; a good two-story barn in rear, with a 25-year's lease. Inquire of HUCK BROS., druggists, 722 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT TWO-STORY and basement residence, 52 Calumet-av., brown stone front and side; large family room on first floor; all modern improvements; lot 49x151 ft. Apply on the premises or to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-av., near Halsted st. and Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—LOT 46X124 feet, with frame dwelling, No. 756 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—58X124 FEET CORNER of Park-av. and Robey. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—5 LOTS ON Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, of 11 rooms, and lot 42x150 feet, 603 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 6 LARGE ROOMS AND two closets, basement, cistern, lake water and barn; two blocks from street cars; $2,500, easy terms. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—150X180 FEET, northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—100 FEET, EAST front, on Third-av., near Polk-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A NEAT frame cottage house of six rooms, and lot 40-feet front, No. 182 Thirty-first-st., near Indiana-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, LOT 42X100 FEET on Sedgwick-st. near Eugenie-st., fronting on two streets. Will sell one-half. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, EACH 25x178 feet, south front, on VanBuren-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—112 FEET front, southeast corner of VanBuren and Market-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RUBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Ruble-st., near Sixteenth-st., near Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad freight house. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV.—TWO LOTS ON south side of Chicago av., between Townsend and Kingsbury-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Leavitt-st., title perfect, terms accommodating. Apply to PAUL SOBOLESKI, 133 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 WARREN-AV.—HOUSE, LOT, and furniture. Brick house, stone basement 11 rooms, furniture all complete. Price entire, $10,500. Inquire corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st. H. C. CLEMENT.

FOR SALE—$23,000 WILL BUY A LARGE LOT, improved, paying 14 per cent per annum. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN CITY AND OUTSIDE of new fire limits, on monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—4 LOTS EACH 25 feet front on Willard-st., near Stanton. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER lots in the West Division, 48 feet front on Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park; cheap. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, etc. now working. Long lease of lots. Apply at 763 State-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LEASE NOS. 120 and 122 West Madison-st. Building is nearly new, and large, well calculated for business of any kind. Inquire, from 8 a. m. to 10, and 12 m. to 2 p. m., at 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS ON Tyler-st.; lease for 5 years at $36 per annum; only $450 cash. Room 2, No. 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AN ELEGANT MARble house on Michigan-av.; also on Prairie-av. Great Bargains. S. & E. A. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Good house and lot $5,500, of which $2,500 can stand 4 years. WM. GARNETT, 660 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lots. Also, improved places. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, NORTH-west corner of Langley, 87 feet at a bargain. Beautiful residence lot. Terms to suit. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE UNDERSIGNED has a tract of fine timber land, some very fine pine timber, containing 3,640 acres lying in Monroe County, Ark., and near the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, which is now finished, and the Arkansas Central Railroad, now building from Helena to Little Rock. I will sell this land at a bargain, or exchange it for Chicago property or merchandise. Cash preferred. For information inquire of Dr. R. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORE AND LOT, $3,000 with good stock, groceries, seeds, farm tools, 30 miles from Chicago, good country town, 3,000 inhabitants; first-class trade; a bargain; advertiser going into different trade. If preferred, trade for unincumbered. Address P. O. Drawer 223, Waukegan; or SAM'L GREENE, 96 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, a good improved farm near the city of Geneseo, Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Address or inquire at 580 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—1,800 ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in Central Iowa, two miles from station; 400 acres new breaking. Will sell low for cash, or will give good title and in tracts to suit purchaser. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—CONvenient to railroad station and easy access to Chicago. A good house and ample grounds desired, without incumbrance. In exchange I will give unincumbered first-class Chicago property, just out of the limit of city and State taxation. Reply, with full particulars as to price, character of house, grounds, location, etc., etc. Address Room 2, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A LOT 30X120, TO 125, NEAR Union Park, suitable to build a church upon. Address with full particulars, 187 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS STORE not less than 20x80 in the West Division two or three blocks from the tunnel, ready for occupancy by Feb. 15. Address STORE, care H. R. Chandler, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH $3,600. Will exchange house and three-fourths acre in Danby, Ills., and pay $1,000 cash. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON EASY or monthly payments, also house and lot worth $3,000 to $5,000, within 3-4 mile of Union Park, P. O. Box 128.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st., with engine, boiler, and shafting; also some planing machinery if desired. Address J. W. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st., northwest corner of River-st. Prominent location for heavy trade. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., 1 office, 3 lodging rooms, 8-room dwelling, on West Side. Room 3, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, NOS. 44 AND 46 LASALLE-st., ready for occupancy. Inquire on the premises, or at Corn Exchange National Bank, Lind's Block. J. S. RUMSEY.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 21 ARCHER-AV. Rent cheap. Inquire at 761 State-st., up stairs, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE dock in the rear of the Central Union Block, with frontage on the river of 250 feet by same depth. Inquire of C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, for business, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. Also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—CONGRESS-ST.—A LARGE OFFICE on Congress-st., near Wabash-av., near Post Office and new Court House. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM BASEMENT, WITH barn room for four horses, at 702 Washington-av. Apply to THOMAS O'BRIEN, 47 Miller-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, 665 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, from Feb. 1. Apply to HOYNE, HORTON & HOYNE, 267 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., one parlor and two bedrooms, unfurnished, hot and cold water, bath, etc., connected; till 1st of May. Rent, $25 per month. Address F 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 65x74, on Adams-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire in the wooden building in rear.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW HOUSE AT WOODlawn; has eight good rooms; five minutes' walk from Hyde Park train. Rent low. J. WADSWORTH, 196 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—ON EIGHTEENTH-ST., TO A PARty who will buy $300 worth of furniture, a house of 7 rooms; rent, $30 per month. Apply 871 Wabash.

TO RENT—609 WABASH-AV., FOR BOARDing-house or hotel, large marble house. Also furnished or unfurnished. SIMEON MEARS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with bedroom attached, with fire and gas, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Inquire at 446 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, pantries, closets, etc., one block from steam and horse cars, $15 per month. 32 Wabansia-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping and to single gents. JAMES H HILL, 379 State st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN THE THIRD floor of brick building, 130 West Randolph-st. Inquire in store, 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block on Twenty-first-st., bet State and Burnside.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BRICK YARD AND APPURTENANCES, for making 3,000,000 of very superior brick per annum, for sale, in a town tributary to Chicago, where fuel and transportation are cheap. City and rural are continuous. Yard can be enlarged to suit. Inquire of A. J. SAWYER, 368 Wabash-av., Room 1.

A MAN WITH $3,000 AND SUFFICIENT ENERGY, and of good character for honesty and business, can secure an interest in an established manufacturing business in which 250 per cent profits are now realized. Also an interest in a branch of the above for $500. Address, or call (from 1 to 4 p. m.) on F. J. SEYBOLD, Agent for Manufacturer, 497 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOR sale, valued at $5,000, in a thriving town 130 miles from Chicago. Address U 12, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 6 years' standing. Address, with references, T 65, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWELRY business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

CLIFTON HOUSE RESTAURANT AND BUSINESS lunch counter for sale cheap; everything in complete running order; this is a rare chance for any one who understands the business. Inquire of B. C. HILL, in basement, under Clifton House, cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

FIXTURES AND 3 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE for sale. Apply at 139 Twenty-second-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, NOW DOING A business of $4,000 a month; has a first-class order trade; goods at cost and no fixtures to buy; must be sold immediately, as the owner has other business. 977 State-st.

MUST BE SOLD—SOME CHEAP AND USEful patent rights. Valuable property taken in exchange. Call at H. S. PAULSEN'S Hardware Store, 149 Indiana-st., Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL KNOWN Optician and dealer in fancy goods, established over 25 years in a good location on Broadway, N. Y., doing a strictly first class business, is desirous of selling out for the purpose of making his future residence abroad. To the proper person a liberal offer will be made for sale of stock and a valuable lease which has several years to run at a low rent. Address H. W., 545 Broadway, New York.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 bls per day, and first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON AND AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, at 185 West Randolph-st.

WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISSION business for sale, with stock and fixtures. For particulars apply at 208 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; price reasonable. Also, a good servant-girl wanted at same place.

123 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW SELECT day boarders can be accommodated.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts, upon very reasonable terms.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or single, very desirable, with first-class board. Half block from the cars. Dinner at 6 p. m.

337 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT room, with board, for one or two gentlemen in a private family.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-st.; one block west of State-st. cars—Good rooms, with board, at very reasonable rates; everything new.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber, with board, for two, in a private family.

755 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen; first-class board and terms reasonable; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE SURE TO GO TO 297 WEST MADISON-ST. where you can get your candies and caramels fresh and nice.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 563 Wabash-av.

PATENTS SECURED, BOUGHT, AND SOLD, constant buyers waiting with the cash for first-class patents. Fees and per cents very low. F. J. SEYBOLD, Patent Agent and Attorney, 497 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

VACCINATION WITH COW-POX VIRUS, 123 Calumet-av. Dr. A. P. PECK.

WANTED—A NOTARY'S COMMISSION AT once. Address, giving price, time to run, and where party can be seen, A. A. Z., Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEman desires to rent, permanently, with or without board, a handsomely furnished bedroom, within five minutes walk from the intersection of Halsted and Washington-sts.; private family and first-class neighborhood only will suit; references exchanged. Address B 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITable for a stable, South Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, C 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE of 2 two rooms, or two rooms on the South Side, suitable for a small family, north of Thirty-first-st. and east of Wentworth-av. Can give good security for rent. Address C D, Tremont House, for 3 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a store on Madison-st., between Halsted and State, suitable for a wholesale hardware and cutlery business; brick preferred. Address for 10 days, HARDWARE, 136 and 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF house, or rooms suitable for housekeeping. West Side, by good tenant. Would buy furniture if desired. Address W 23, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE SPAN OF good horses, harness, and four-spring track wagon, for a good piano. Address for three days, giving maker's name, price, and where it can be seen, U 90, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—10 M OLD BRICK, PART MILwaukee and Philadelphia, $12.50 delivered. Apply to the Allandale Company, corner Lumber and Dodge-sts.

WANTED—200,000 NEW OR BURNT BRICK for cash. Address, giving lowest price, J. C. McCORD & CO., 427 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR the boot and shoe trade, to travel and sell goods by sample for a New York house—route from Chicago to Cairo, east to the Indiana State line, and west to the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. None but those well acquainted with the shoe business and having good references need apply. Address, with references, E. P. HOWELL, 271 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR THE WHOLESALE HAT AND cap business, two experienced travelling salesmen; one for Southern Iowa and for the Illinois Central and Alton & Chicago R. R. Address J & J 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN who understands telegraphing, and can also act as assistant bookkeeper. Address J, care Carrier No. 10.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city and country, for a business paying $15 to $25 a week, on $2 to $10 capital. Some are making $8 a day. Samples 25c. A. KAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW COMPETENT MEN HAVing $3, to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 5c and sells for 50c; every body will buy it; call, or send 50c for sample, to Room 8, 133 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN SOMEWHAT ACQUAINTed with the construction of sewing machines to take an interest in a good business already established; no capital required, but energy and honesty. Address S 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LABORERS FOR Tennessee; also farm hands, gardeners, men with wives; go to-morrow night; highest wages paid; 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO WAIT ON table. Inquire at 335 South Halsted-st. References required.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO TEND bar at 163 South Halsted-st.; one with experience and lives with his parents preferred. Call between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR DRIVING A bakery wagon. Apply at 408 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 20 SHOVELLERS FOR work in the city. Wages, $2 per day. Apply at 93 South Canal-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE sale of the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company's Victor Sewing Machine. THOS. B. BROWN & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO WORK on stock, at CROSSMAN & COX'S Livery Stable, 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller, shells a bushel per hour; retails for $1.50; no charge for rights. $10.00 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st.

WANTED BY A WHOLESALE HARDWARE House, a traveling salesman. Must be able to influence a large trade, be of good character and offer good references. No one not well acquainted with the business need apply. Address C 57 Tribune Office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument makers. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 295 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE PATTERN MAKER AND three machinists by Doty Mf'g Co., Janesville, Wis. Apply at 766 Wabash-av., front room, Saturday evening, between 6 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GLAZIERS AT G. C. MF'G. CO., cor. Twenty second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—TINSMITH, AND MEN THAT CAN raise on zinc and hammering. Apply to B. GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER, 99 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW GOOD pattern makers. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., Reliance Works, Milwaukee.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLLAR AND HARnessmakers to finish horse collars. Highest wages paid. C. HIRSCH, Elston-road.

WANTED—MILLER—A FIRST-RATE STONEman; none other need apply; would like city reference. 21 Randolph-st., Room 2, from 11 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE IRONer at 44 Pacific av.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR OUR IRON railing and shutter shop. Inquire at GLOBE IRON WORKS, 20 Illinois-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; none but a good cook, washer and ironer need apply. 954 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 12 South Peoria-st. German, Swede or English preferred.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls, four cooks, to go to Terre Haute, Ind. Apply from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. this morning at 136 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; Irish or German; good wages. 44 Oakwood-av., South Side, city limits.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 31 Oak-av. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 91 Thirty-third.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; HIGHEST wages paid. No others need apply. No. 577 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE SECOND GIRL. References required. Apply at 1024 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; Swede or German, at 1074½ Wabash-av. Good wages.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GIRL FOR DININGroom and chamber work; also one girl for kitchen work, and one good nurse girl. Call at 158 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede. Apply, with references, at 19 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two; must be a good washer and ironer; German preferred. 149 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family. 159 Park-av., near Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, TRUSTY GIRL FOR housework in a family of four. Call at 377 West Washington-st. after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German, Norwegian or Welsh. Inquire at 53 South May-st., near Madison.

WANTED—AT 624 BURNSIDE-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework. American or German preferred.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A GIRL or middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron, at 341 West Harrison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR A FAMILY of three. A competent person can have a permanent situation. Call Saturday or Monday at 651 Burnside-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF GOOD HORSES, just received from the country, at the Centre-av. Stables, 370 and 372 West Madison-st. L. BUSHNELL.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART, AND cab harness, team harness, etc., cheap, at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth.

FOR SALE—1,000 NEW AND FIRST-CLASS horse collars, wholesale or retail, cheap. Government Goods Depot. Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT sleighs at cost, to close them out. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS light express wagons for city use, weight 400 lbs. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER'S, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st., have on sale horses, harness, and buggies, of every description. Also, ten good cutters at two-thirds their value. Call early.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HEAVY HORSES at Patrick's avenue stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, TOOLS, AND fixtures, complete of a meat market for sale cheap. Address M 19, Tribune office.

SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT OF YOUR MONEY by buying buggies, phaetons, democrat and road wagons, harness, blankets, &c., at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable, cor. Twenty ninth and State-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO NEWSPAPER MEN—ANY daily or weekly journal desiring an experienced editorial writer, conversant with all branches of the business, or any parties contemplating the establishment of a new journal, will please address or call upon E. N. F., 114 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO advanced $25 on Mrs. Watson's watch and chain please leave his address at the Tribune office, as the money is waiting?

PERSONAL—IF D. F. MEADER STARBUCK is in Chicago, he will please call at the Sherman House. His brother will take him home. Give name and wait for me.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF OR whole interest in a dining-room, as I have other business on hand; a good chance. Address or call at 580 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $25,000 to take an interest in a first-class business, paying a large profit. No humbug, but a genuine enterprise. Address, with real name, H. 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CASH, IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 190 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE, FIRST-class hotel in this city, doing an extensive business. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1865. Good custom. Address N. S., 83 West Madison-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZE SAFE CHEAP, for I do not want to move it. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to Union Central Block, Room 51, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—25,000 POUNDS OF MUSKET POWder. Bids will be received for one week. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE-HALF HER REAL value, for cash, the scow Marion Dixon. Inquire at 289 West Taylor-st., or Miller's dry dock.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT PHILO PARSONS, now in Chicago harbor, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THOS. HOOD, 32 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW RED PRESSED BRICK BY J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVELY, CARries 14,000 bushels wheat, 230 m. lumber. Sails and rigging in fine order. W. M. EGAN, 7 Central Union Block, Market-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY, improved and unimproved, within 14 miles of the Court House, to the value of $25,000, for a lot in the burnt district. WM. A. TRAVIS, 559 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD BRICK, cleaned and piled, in exchange for cash, and four horses, one pole and one open buggy, two heavy covered express wagons, and several sets of harness. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. N. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF the leading sewing machines in St. Louis. Address, with references, JOHN C. WATKINS, 713 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced man to take charge of the shipping of some wholesale house, and to attend to the outside work; has had five years' experience, and can give the best of references. Address U 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from Boston in some good house; can furnish first-class references as to character and ability; not afraid of work. Address ADDAMS, Sherman House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE, who speaks English, as driver or any other position in a family, where he can make himself generally useful and have steady work if he gives satisfaction. Address H 46, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AT present employed in a first-class Chicago drug store, in some city in the State of Illinois of from 5,000 inhabitants upwards, as clerk in a first-class drug store; has about eight years' experience in the business, is a first-rate salesman, and is fully competent to take charge of a store if necessary; also has a good knowledge of bookkeeping; can give the best of references from present employers, and others. Address P 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a store; is strong, and willing to work; three years' experience in iron and seed store. References given. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper and good writer. First-class references to wholesale houses. Address G 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, or in any other position where he can make himself useful. A good penman, quick and correct at figures. Best of references given. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A bakery, grocery, or confectionery store; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given. Address for one week, JAMES, 788 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN any business where energy and honesty are appreciated; or would engage for 1 or 2 years to learn steam-fitting; city references. Address H 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, having had some experience in watchmaking, where he could finish learning the trade. Address H H G, 267 Twenty-sixth-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, as coachman in a private family; has been working in first-class families, and has good references. Address D 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH boy two years of age, to work in a private family. Good references. Apply at 184 Second st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, to do sewing and light work where she can be a member of the family. Direct for three days to M G, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GREAT CONFLAgration. Chicago—its past, present, and future. Embellished with over forty-five handsome illustrations representing Chicago before and after the fire. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Published in English and German. Price, $2.50. A carefully prepared digest of the history of Chicago before the fire, tracing its growth in population and commercial resources, giving its principal topographical features, and sketches of all the great public works; the origin and progress of the fire, commencing with the now famous cow-shed, in the West Division, and tracing it square by square, until it is stopped, fourteen hours afterward, in the oak groves on the northern limits of the city; describing the characteristics of the prominent buildings burned, showing the peculiarities and eccentricities of the fire, and its remarkably destructive qualities, with a carefully prepared analysis of the general losses and insurances; a full sprinkling of incidents and scenes, graphically illustrating the terrors of Sunday night and Monday; and a carefully prepared statement of all the great historical fires, with a comparison between them and the Chicago calamity.

By James W. Sheahan, Associate Editor, and George P. Upton, Literary Editor of The Tribune.

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